

POPULATION OF THE U. S., DECENNIALY, 1790-1850. 133

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	CENSUS OF 1840.				CENSUS OF 1850.			
	Whites.	F. col'd.	Slaves.	Total.	Whites.	F. col'd.	Slaves.	Total.
Maine.....	500488	1355	.....	501798	581818	1856	.....	583109
New Hampshire.....	234036	587	1	234674	317458	520	.....	317976
Massachusetts.....	729080	8669	.....	737699	985450	9064	.....	994514
Rhode Island.....	105587	8288	6	108580	148875	8470	.....	147545
Connecticut.....	301856	8106	17	309978	368099	7693	.....	375792
Vermont.....	201218	780	.....	201948	318402	718	.....	319120
New York.....	2378890	50027	4	2428921	3048325	49069	.....	3097394
New Jersey.....	351888	21044	674	373606	465500	23810	236	468055
Pennsylvania.....	1676115	47854	64	1724033	2258160	58026	.....	2311786
Delaware.....	58561	16919	2605	75085	71160	18078	2290	91532
Maryland.....	318204	62078	89787	470019	417948	74728	90368	583034
Virginia.....	740858	49552	449087	1289797	894800	54933	472528	1421661
North Carolina.....	484870	22732	245817	753419	553028	27468	288548	869039
South Carolina.....	259084	8274	827088	594988	274563	8960	384934	665507
Georgia.....	407695	2758	236944	691392	521572	2931	881682	906165
Kentucky.....	590268	7817	182258	779828	761418	10011	210981	982405
Tennessee.....	640027	5524	188059	822110	750836	4222	239459	1002717
Ohio.....	1502122	17842	8	1519467	1055070	25270	.....	1950329
Indiana.....	678098	7165	3	685266	677154	11202	.....	988416
Mississippi.....	179074	1866	195211	375951	295718	630	310878	606526
District of Columbia.....	80657	8861	4894	47018	87941	10059	8687	51687
Illinois.....	472254	8598	831	476183	546084	5436	.....	551470
Michigan.....	211560	707	.....	212267	305071	2583	.....	307654
Louisiana.....	158457	25502	168452	352411	275491	17462	244809	517702
Missouri.....	323888	1674	68240	388702	592004	2018	87422	682044
Alabama.....	335185	2039	233532	590756	426514	2205	342844	771623
Arkansas.....	77174	465	19925	97674	162169	608	47100	209897
Florida.....	27948	817	25717	54477	47308	932	39310	87445
Wisconsin.....	30749	185	11	30945	904756	635	.....	905391
Iowa.....	42924	172	16	43112	191881	333	.....	192214
Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154084	897	53161	212592
California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91635	902	.....	92537
Minnesota Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6038	80	.....	6077
New Mexico Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61625	22	.....	61547
Oregon Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18087	207	.....	18294
Utah Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11330	24	26	11380
Aggregate.....	*14195695	386303	2487455	*17069453	19563008	434495	8204313	28101876

* 6,100 persons on board of vessels of war in the United States naval service, included in 1840.

PART III.

MORAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION.

The subject, so far as the materials of the Census admit, may be thus considered: I. RELIGIOUS WORSHIP; II. EDUCATION; III. THE PRESS; IV. LIBRARIES; V. CHARITIES; VI. WAGES OF LABOR; VII. CRIME.

I. RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.—In the United States there is no established system, but freedom of religious faith and worship is guaranteed by the Constitution.

The statistics of the Census are as complete as they can be obtained from the schedules. It will be observed that they do not undertake, as they are often quoted, to give the number of members of each religious denomination, or even the number of actual attendants upon churches, but simply the capacity of the churches to accommodate. In an early publication of the office, places returned as churches, but without the extent of accommodation or the value of church property, were not included in the tables, upon the ground that they were not probably exclusively set apart for religious worship. If the object were simply to ascertain the number of church buildings, their value, &c., this would have answered; but as it is evident that conclusions will be drawn from the results favorable or adverse to the religious character of the several communities, it must be exceptionable. In the rural districts thousands of buildings are used both for school houses and for places of religious worship—rude sheds or log houses, in which denominations meet with regularity, and in which prayer is as fervently offered as in the cathedrals of the cities. There would be no propriety in excluding these. Where several sects worship in the same building, as the best that could be done, its accommodation and value are divided between them; if named otherwise, they are placed under the head of Free.*

* Under the head of "Minor Sects," such denominations in the States are included as were so few in number as to be deemed unworthy of special notice. Had they all been mentioned, the aggregate of the several denominations would have been somewhat increased. The minor sects will therefore be divided between the denominations mentioned by name and the following, and perhaps a few others not specifically referred to in the tables: Abolition, Associate Reformed, Covenanters, Campbellites, Church of Brotherly Love, Church of God, Disciples, Dissenters, Emanuel, Evangelicals, New Jerusalem, Public Reformers, Second Advent, United Brethren, New Lights, Whitfield, Winnebrenarian, Independent Welch, Grace, Central, Seceders, &c.

There are 38,133 buildings returned as used for purposes of religious worship in the United States in 1850, belonging to denominations having accommodations for 14,270,189 persons, and of a total value, including other church possessions, of \$37,446,371. The occupation sheets show 26,842 regular clergymen, to which, if those performing occasional clerical duties be added, the number will be swelled to about 30,000.

TABLE CXXXVII-III.—Number of Churches in the United States, 1850.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	NUMBER OF CHURCHES.													
	Baptist.	Christian.	Congregational.	Dutch Ref.	Episcopal.	Free.	Friends.	German Ref.	Jewish.	Lutheran.	Mennonite.	Methodist.	Moravian.	Orphan Cong.
Alabama.....	579	18			17	8				1		577		162
Arkansas.....	114				2	1						168		52
California.....	1				1							5		3
Columbia, District of.....	6				8							16		6
Connecticut.....	114		253		101	1	5	2				185		17
Delaware.....	12				21		9					106		20
Florida.....	56				10	1						87		10
Georgia.....	879	5			20	6	2			8		809	1	97
Illinois.....	232	69	40	2	27	2	6	3		42		405	2	206
Indiana.....	430	157	2	5	24	10	59	5		63		779	57	282
Iowa.....	23	11	14		5		5	4		5		70	8	39
Kentucky.....	793	120			19	34		1		5		530		224
Louisiana.....	77	8			15	3		1	1			125		18
Maine.....	326	12	180		9	22	25					199		7
Maryland.....	45				183	6	26	22		40		479		56
Massachusetts.....	264	80	445		54	7	40	1		1		262		16
Michigan.....	66	2	29	10	25	1	7			12		119	1	72
Mississippi.....	855	9			18	3						454		149
Missouri.....	304	57			11	13		2	24	1		268	8	125
New Hampshire.....	193	24	176		11	2	15					108		13
New Jersey.....	105	8	8	60	52	7	52			7		312		149
New York.....	781	65	215	233	279	15	133	114		81	4	1281	8	700
North Carolina.....	604	23			51	54	31	16		49		786	7	151
Ohio.....	551	90	100	5	79	13	94	71	8	260	10	1531	100	668
Pennsylvania.....	321	21		7	186	25	142	212	8	498	91	907	86	110
Rhode Island.....	106	6	21		26	2	18			1		23		7
South Carolina.....	418				72	5	1		8	41		484		130
Tennessee.....	645	63			17	80	4			12		867		362
Texas.....	70	5			5	7						178		47
Vermont.....	102	9	175		26	1	7					140		11
Virginia.....	650	16			173	105	15	9	1	50	6	1025	8	241
Wisconsin.....	49	4	37	2	19	2				20		110		40
Minnesota Territory.....												1		1
New Mexico.....do.....														1
Oregon.....do.....	1											1		5
Total.....	9,860	565	1,706	330	1,461	359	725	344	37	1,221	112	13,838	381	104,863

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	NO. CHURCHES.			TOTAL VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.									
	Unitarian.	Universalist.	Total.	Baptist.	Christian.	Congregational.	Dutch Reformed.	Episcopal.	Free.	Friends.			
Alabama.....	1	8	1,875	\$227,497	\$6,165			\$70,800	\$2,800				
Arkansas.....	1	13	362	21,570				4,250	200				
California.....			25	5,000									
Columbia, District of.....	1		46	29,300				57,600		\$1,000			
Connecticut.....	5	22	734	406,634	5,200	1,57,185		778,575	800	7,150			
Delaware.....		2	180	16,500				73,900		24,900			
Florida.....		2	177	25,640				87,800	400				
Georgia.....	8	7	1,862	890,891	12,050	2,700		109,910	2,650	400			
Illinois.....	4	7	1,223	204,035	42,950	89,250	\$2,700	78,350	6,400	2,340			
Indiana.....	1	15	13	2,035	212,735	89,790	8,000	74,000	5,700	60,355			
Iowa.....	1	1	1	207	19,550	6,300	21,550	5,000		6,300			
Kentucky.....	1	7	81	1,540	549,955	184,945		112,150	13,000				
Louisiana.....	1	2	2	307	30,470	61,000		57,000	10,484				
Maine.....	15	60	2	945	496,732	14,625	529,970	52,600	28,150	15,030			
Maryland.....		87	908	180,710				610,877	6,100	114,050			
Massachusetts.....	163	123	18	1,477	1,460,350	84,450	3,279,050	697,250	12,650	103,000			
Michigan.....		7	1	369	84,050	1,000	59,550	82,800	8,000	4,850			
Mississippi.....			1,016	186,192	9,950			66,800	1,850				
Missouri.....	2	1	21	909	154,450	43,210		144,600	4,400				
New Hampshire.....	13	85	4	626	822,950	30,350	527,340	41,100	4,000	15,200			
New Jersey.....	2	8	10	814	834,600	10,400	87,700	525,409	7,500	207,100			
New York.....	22	114	25	4,169	2,253,650	79,650	779,804	3,542,850	4,110	309,380			
North Carolina.....			1,757	205,090	10,575			112,840	16,860	8,075			
Ohio.....	1	55	60	3,989	621,790	56,115	207,880	867,425	9,550	82,175			
Pennsylvania.....	4	22	89	8,590	511,395	24,400		79,500	1,488,700	15,450	662,287		
Rhode Island.....	4	4	5	231	867,840	24,300	178,550	248,600	5,000	67,800			
South Carolina.....	1	8	5	1,152	293,563		70,000	616,950	1,700	500			
Tennessee.....		3	2,027	271,199	48,295			86,300	6,665	1,300			
Texas.....		6	828	28,090	120			15,100	7,100				
Vermont.....	2	35	4	599	153,475	12,350	454,667	81,500	800	5,500			
Virginia.....	1	5	2,950	688,818	7,895			529,450	61,990	18,825			
Wisconsin.....		6	11	865	32,500	1,200	61,260	45,750	250				
Minnesota Territory.....				3									
New Mexico.....do.....				73									
Oregon.....do.....				9	2,000		6,200						
Utah.....do.....			9	0									
Total.....	242	582	422	38,163	11,001,127	867,056	7,970,195	4,090,580	11,884,210	268,006	1,713,707		

CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1850.

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TABLE CXXXVII-III.—Number of Churches, &c., continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	TOTAL VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.							
	Germ. Reformed.	Jewish.	Lutheran.	Mennonite.	Methodist.	Moravian.	Orthodox Cong'l.	Presbytn.
Alabama.....			\$250		\$276,270			\$222,775
Arkansas.....					27,070			28,275
California.....					18,300			11,000
Columbia, Dist. of.....			15,000		71,000			78,000
Connecticut.....					351,550			88,700
Delaware.....					127,845			76,500
Florida.....					55,200			31,500
Georgia.....			84,850		393,943	\$25		218,505
Illinois.....	\$310		40,129		827,040	850		305,180
Indiana.....	2,500		37,425		492,560	21,600		320,520
Iowa.....	800		6,950		43,475	2,200		28,350
Kentucky.....		\$19,000	21,300		460,755			491,308
Louisiana.....	4,000	20,000			236,500			149,300
Maine.....					208,710			82,000
Maryland.....	197,800		247,950		837,665			376,800
Massachusetts.....		1,200	11,193		934,380			82,500
Michigan.....			12,625		142,850	500		142,850
Mississippi.....					240,265			188,085
Missouri.....		7,000	34,560	\$420	281,745	20		299,270
New Hampshire.....					175,690			71,000
New Jersey.....			25,512		688,350			1,225,250
New York.....	15,000	211,000	252,200	2,050	2,886,043	36,000		4,850,006
North Carolina.....	17,500		29,525		292,608	34,000		172,530
Ohio.....	71,860	29,000	259,975	1,925	1,545,831	93,072		1,889,699
Pennsylvania.....	648,110	45,700	1,642,650	82,400	1,726,038	221,850	\$17,250	2,585,250
Rhode Island.....		1,000			102,900			72,500
South Carolina.....		58,700	109,500		841,168			489,175
Tennessee.....			2,600		881,811			967,081
Texas.....					58,195			20,070
Vermont.....					227,783			17,500
Virginia.....	16,200	4,000	52,445	5,550	725,003	2,550		571,165
Wisconsin.....			14,650		64,180			85,800
Minnesota Territory.....								800
New Mexico.....do.....								
Oregon.....do.....					22,000			5,000
Total.....	975,080	415,600	2,854,286	92,845	14,820,145	411,667	17,250	14,657,089

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	TOTAL VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.					
	Swedenborgian.	Tunker.	Union.	Unitarian.	Universalist.	Total.
Alabama.....			\$1,650	\$0,000	\$400	\$1,151,616
Arkansas.....			1,000			89,315
California.....				10,000		267,500
Columbia, District of.....			28,400	42,000	90,200	368,000
Connecticut.....			1,000		6,000	3,555,194
Delaware.....					400	340,545
Florida.....					1,200	165,400
Georgia.....			21,100		1,000	1,269,829
Illinois.....	\$5,800	\$2,250	80,550	8,700	13,300	1,482,185
Indiana.....		8,100	2,350	600	17,800	1,629,585
Iowa.....			7,100		1,600	177,425
Kentucky.....		200	17,000	15,000	11,650	2,251,018
Louisiana.....			8,220		100,000	1,782,470
Maine.....		8,000	93,670	103,000	121,601	1,725,845
Maryland.....					264,000	8,947,884
Massachusetts.....	60,000		9,550	2,820,147	643,875	10,206,184
Michigan.....			1,400		7,100	723,600
Mississippi.....			400			755,642
Missouri.....			6,200	70,000	500	1,637,410
New Hampshire.....			39,350	72,800	83,100	1,405,786
New Jersey.....		1,800	6,500	1,500	6,800	3,690,986
New York.....	1,400		110,300	292,075	827,400	21,219,207
North Carolina.....		100	650			605,753
Ohio.....	15,800	9,975	87,900	15,000	100,500	6,793,009
Pennsylvania.....	11,700	11,700	77,925	25,000	88,800	240,500
Rhode Island.....	4,400		5,000	127,000	55,000	1,254,400
South Carolina.....				80,000	6,000	67,876
Tennessee.....		300	8,500			2,160,201
Texas.....			625			8,000
Vermont.....			107,950	82,000	74,100	1,216,125
Virginia.....		500	24,625		5,000	18,650
Wisconsin.....			800		3,000	353,900
Minnesota Territory.....						900
New Mexico.....do.....						94,100
Oregon.....do.....						70,520
Utah.....do.....						51,000
Total.....	118,600	87,625	644,815	3,178,622	1,766,816	1,017,180

Thus the Methodist and Baptist together have more than one-half of all the churches, and the Episcopal and Roman Catholic are about equal in number.

The Methodist and Presbyterian have a larger amount of church property than any other denomination, the two being very nearly equal in amount. The Baptist and Episcopal are next, and are also about equal. The Catholics, though they have but one-eleventh as many churches as the Methodists, have much more than half the church property.

TABLE CXXXIX.—Church Accommodations of the United States in 1850.

States and Territories.	Baptist.	Christian.	Congrega- tional.	Dutch Re- formed.	Episcopal.	Free.	Friends.	German Re- formed.	Lutheran.
Alabama.....	189,920	4,350			6,920	1,800			300
Arkansas.....	18,600				350	200			
California.....	400								
Columbia, District of.....	3,460				8,400		200		1,000
Connecticut.....	44,434	950	127,330		45,150	325	1,025		
Delaware.....	2,978				7,650		5,638		
Florida.....	11,935				2,810	400			
Georgia.....	321,668	1,710	250		9,325	1,730	500		2,825
Illinois.....	94,130	30,964	15,030	875	14,000	750	1,550	280	16,040
Indiana.....	132,783	65,341	1,400	1,275	7,300	2,750	44,915	1,150	19,050
Iowa.....	3,993	2,810	4,725		730		1,550	375	1,030
Kentucky.....	283,455	50,640			7,050	9,377			2,850
Louisiana.....	16,600	1,500			5,210	675		500	
Maine.....	101,349	4,000	70,620		4,157	7,442	7,735		
Maryland.....	15,950				60,105	1,350	7,760	14,800	24,700
Massachusetts.....	114,680	11,020	233,142		24,193	1,850	14,423		450
Michigan.....	17,625	350	10,500	1,975	8,425	700	1,400		3,205
Mississippi.....	113,675	2,350			4,550	700			8,160
Missouri.....	74,725	19,655			4,500	2,350			
New Hampshire.....	64,671	7,210	80,531		4,425	750	4,700		2,900
New Jersey.....	43,423	2,835	3,500	39,140	19,647	2,400	25,545		38,270
New York.....	335,374	20,300	102,430	131,025	140,195	4,600	49,314	600	19,750
North Carolina.....	201,797	11,600			15,245	14,870	13,220	5,725	90,448
Ohio.....	185,673	30,190	41,920	1,150	31,975	5,100	30,686	26,315	261,502
Pennsylvania.....	129,452	6,500		4,640	67,574	7,950	61,274	105,793	14,750
Rhode Island.....	42,105	3,000	11,703		11,606	611	6,370		3,400
South Carolina.....	165,805		2,000		28,940	1,550	500		
Tennessee.....	197,315	12,350			7,810	7,250	1,600		
Texas.....	10,030	100			1,025	1,600			
Vermont.....	35,627	2,770	72,302		10,525	100	2,550		
Virginia.....	217,539	4,900			80,684	36,025	6,450	3,800	18,750
Wisconsin.....	10,814	875	11,063	550	5,140	275			5,390
Territories { Minnesota.....									
{ New Mexico.....									
{ Oregon.....	100		500						
{ Utah.....									
Total.....	3,248,530	204,630	801,825	180,636	644,508	115,420	287,073	159,338	535,180

TABLE CXXXIX.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Methodist.	Moravian.	Presbyterian.	Roman Cath- olic.	Union.	Unitarian.	Universalist.	Minor Sects.	Total.
Alabama.....	169,025		58,805	5,900	1,125	1,000	750	1,000	440,155
Arkansas.....	25,740		10,751	1,600	1,800			1,200	80,226
California.....	1,600		700	7,500					10,200
Columbia, District of.....	10,450		5,000	7,100		500			34,120
Connecticut.....	57,774		7,500	9,015	1,850	1,750	8,905	1,300	207,290
Delaware.....	29,300		10,100	1,650	200			250	55,741
Florida.....	50,015		5,800	1,850				1,000	44,960
Georgia.....	240,630	75	40,300	4,250	7,250		900	1,275	632,992
Illinois.....	178,452	400	24,129	29,100	8,625	1,050	2,000	7,730	486,576
Indiana.....	226,372	18,250	105,522	25,115	1,270	250	5,050	2,823	709,655
Iowa.....	14,609	500	7,855	4,490	502		200	100	43,529
Kentucky.....	169,050		93,106	24,240	10,900	700	2,200	8,150	673,528
Louisiana.....	162,180		9,510	37,780	1,350		1,000	1,650	109,615
Maine.....	50,421		4,066	6,620	23,537	10,144	21,043	300	221,167
Maryland.....	181,715		22,635	31,100			19,350		379,465
Massachusetts.....	94,601		2,106	32,165	1,810	92,538	51,089	4,430	693,828
Michigan.....	23,837	200	22,530	16,123	800		1,350	800	120,117

TABLE CXXXIX—Continued.

States and Territories.	Methodist.	Moravian.	Presbyterian.	Roman Cath. olic.	Union.	Unitarian.	Universalist.	Minor Sects.	Total.
Mississippi.....	121,083	.....	48,316	3,250	180	.....	.....	.....	294,104
Missouri.....	62,844	12	45,570	33,950	2,350	2,100	250	7,850	294,979
New Hampshire.....	32,640	.....	6,500	1,450	10,450	8,380	14,280	1,100	237,417
New Jersey.....	109,350	.....	81,650	9,485	1,450	450	1,000	2,150	245,733
New York.....	481,270	1,500	370,189	120,388	27,529	10,225	55,570	9,350	1,915,179
North Carolina.....	222,687	3,000	64,230	1,400	1,200	.....	.....	.....	674,824
Ohio.....	543,490	51,105	272,274	76,215	18,646	650	20,765	21,332	1,457,769
Pennsylvania.....	341,858	33,015	360,000	89,501	27,700	1,030	9,782	30,837	1,576,245
Rhode Island.....	9,310	.....	7,300	2,450	2,950	2,250	1,780	102,040	165,740
South Carolina.....	165,740	.....	67,765	6,030	.....	700	950	3,320	460,450
Tennessee.....	249,533	.....	135,517	1,400	3,900	.....	.....	1,600	638,495
Texas.....	34,083	.....	5,320	6,780	350	.....	.....	1,695	64,155
Vermont.....	46,560	.....	4,160	4,305	31,010	1,000	14,775	850	234,534
Virginia.....	323,708	1,500	104,125	7,930	13,250	.....	200	1,825	858,086
Wisconsin.....	21,270	.....	8,633	24,987	400	.....	685	1,021	97,773
Territories.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
{ New Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	28,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,650
{ Oregon.....	500	.....	200	1,833	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,133
{ Utah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,200	.....	4,200
Total.....	4,354,101	109,617	2,079,504	675,721	201,804	136,417	214,905	141,177	14,270,139

Jewish 19,588, included in aggregate, viz: Kentucky 600, Louisiana 600, Massachusetts 200, Missouri 462, New York 9,700, Ohio 1,300, Pennsylvania 3,425, Rhode Island 300, South Carolina 2,400, and Virginia 600.

Mennonite 28,860, included in aggregate, viz: Missouri 200, New York 1,000, Ohio 1,830, Pennsylvania 23,580, Virginia 2,250.

Orthodox Congregational 3,100, included in aggregate, viz: Pennsylvania 3,100.

Swedenborgian 5,475, included in aggregate, viz: Illinois 140, Maine 640, Massachusetts 1,645, New York 450, Ohio 700, Pennsylvania 1,475, Rhode Island 225, Virginia 100.

Unitarian 22,400, included in aggregate, viz: Illinois 1,225, Indiana 3,000, Kentucky 200, New Jersey 800, North Carolina 200, Ohio 5,825, Pennsylvania 6,250, Tennessee 500 and Virginia 4,400.

In capacity to accommodate worshippers at one time, the Methodists are placed highest upon the list; next in order are the Baptists, then the Presbyterians. The Catholics occupy the fourth place, though in point of fact, they have no doubt more actual worshippers than they can accommodate at one sitting in their churches.*

After filling out by averages, the blanks which were left by the marshals in the value and accommodation of many churches, the following figures result, which may be considered as expressing more nearly the facts. Three columns are added, showing the population and church accommodation and churches to the square mile. The average being about four churches to every 300 square miles, or one church to about seventy-five. In Massachusetts

* In Great Britain the churches are adequate to the accommodation of 57 per cent. of the population. There are 14,078 churches attached to the established religion, and among the dissenters the Catholics have 570 congregations, Congregationalists 3,244. —-ists 2,489; Friends 381; Unitarians 229; Methodists 11,007; Calvinistic Methodists, 800. Of the total population of Canada in 1851, 1,842,255 persons: 914,561 were of the Church of Rome; 268,593 Church of England. The remainder were of other creeds, including 42,261 unknown.

In Prussia there were in 1849, 8,164 parochial churches, and 837 houses of worship, with 10,016,798 Protestants; 5,320 churches and 2,008 chapels, with 6,079,613 Roman Catholics; 3 churches with 1,269 of the Greek Catholic faith; 30 houses of worship with 14,508 Mennonites and 901 Synagogues, with 218,998 Jews.

In Switzerland in 1850, there were 80,038 Catholics; 153,491 Protestants; and 509 Jews; total 234,128.

In Austria in 1851, there were 22,099,044 Roman Catholics, with 14,412 places of worship; 3,492,114 Greek Catholics, with 4,395 places of worship; 2,742,055 of the Independent Greek Church, with 3,198 places of worship, and 2,986,363 Protestants, with 3,175 places of worship. There were also 40,020 Unitarians, 836,196 Jews; other sects, 9,605.

From the annual publications of the several religious denominations in the United States, the following facts are condensed. Being made up from sources of information peculiar to each, they may be compared to advantage with the statistics of the census:

Congregationalists, 1854, 1,595 churches.

Reformed Protestant Dutch, 1853, 322 churches, 332 ministers.

Unitarians, 1850, 248 churches.

Lutherans, 1854, 3,000 congregations; 900 ministers, 25,000 communicants.

Catholics, 1854, 3,000 churches; 555 stations; 1,203 clergy; 28 institutions of Ecclesiastical education; 322 students; 223 educational institutions; 128 charitable institutions; 1,334,500 Catholic population.

Baptists, 1851, 578 associations; 10,441 churches; 7,464 clergy; 754,552 members.

Universalists, 1853, one general convention, one historical society, one reform convention, 20 State and Territorial conventions, 14 State societies for missionary, education, and other purposes, 83 ecclesiastical associations, 10 societies connected with associations for missionary and other purposes, 16 periodicals beside 3 annuals, 12 books published within the year, 10 schools of an academic character; 1,076 churches or societies, 821 meeting-houses, and 635 ministers.

there are nearly 19 churches to every 100 square miles, whilst in Texas the number is only about 1 in every 700, and in Arkansas 1 in 175 square miles.

TABLE OXL.—*Corrected Value and Accommodations of Churches, with their proportion to the area of the United States.*

States and Territories.	Value of Churches.	Accommodations of Churches.	Population to sq. mile.	Accommodations to square mile.	Churches to every 100 sq. ms.
Alabama.....	1,244,741	443,708	15.21	8.75	2.71
Arkansas.....	149,686	67,914	4.02	1.34	.69
California.....	288,400	10,984	.69	.07	.03
Columbia, District of.....	363,000	34,129	861.45	568.67	76.67
Connecticut.....	3,599,330	309,409	79.33	66.30	15.70
Delaware.....	340,345	55,741	43.18	26.25	8.49
Florida.....	192,600	44,960	1.48	.76	.30
Georgia.....	1,327,112	640,560	15.62	11.04	3.21
Illinois.....	1,532,305	488,172	15.37	8.81	2.21
Indiana.....	1,568,906	718,490	29.24	21.25	6.02
Iowa.....	235,412	44,604	3.78	.88	.41
Kentucky.....	2,295,353	676,456	26.07	17.95	4.91
Louisiana.....	1,940,495	111,063	12.55	2.69	.74
Maine.....	1,794,209	325,907	18.36	10.26	2.97
Maryland.....	3,974,116	379,465	52.41	34.11	8.17
Massachusetts.....	10,504,888	695,183	127.60	89.13	18.94
Michigan.....	793,180	128,838	7.07	2.29	.71
Mississippi.....	632,622	294,104	12.66	6.24	2.15
Missouri.....	1,730,135	270,028	10.12	4.01	1.35
New Hampshire.....	1,433,266	239,325	34.26	25.79	6.75
New Jersey.....	3,712,863	350,474	58.84	42.12	9.78
New York.....	21,539,561	1,917,479	65.90	40.60	8.87
North Carolina.....	907,785	577,185	17.14	11.38	3.52
Ohio.....	5,830,059	1,457,769	49.55	36.48	9.86
Pennsylvania.....	11,853,291	1,581,085	60.26	34.38	7.82
Rhode Island.....	1,293,000	103,324	112.97	79.16	17.89
South Carolina.....	2,181,476	460,450	22.75	15.67	4.92
Tennessee.....	1,246,951	632,551	21.99	13.87	4.45
Texas.....	408,944	74,325	.89	.31	.14
Vermont.....	1,251,655	237,544	30.76	23.26	5.87
Virginia.....	2,992,220	858,806	23.17	14.00	3.89
Wisconsin.....	512,532	97,773	5.66	1.81	.68
Territories { Minnesota.....	1,350	300	.04	.....	.....
{ New Mexico.....	94,100	28,650	.30	.14	.04
{ Oregon.....	76,520	3,133	.07	.02	.....
{ Utah.....	.....	.....	.04	.....	.....
Total.....	89,983,028	14,360,038	7.90	4.60	1.39

The average value of churches in the United States, would therefore seem to be \$2,357; their average capacity of accommodation 376 persons. There are about five churches to

Presbyterians, 1850, Synods 23; Presbyteries 127, 2,100 clergy, 2,595 churches, communicants 207,254; religious contributions for religious purposes, \$390,630. These are the Old School. The census includes all Presbyterians, and irregular as well as regular churches, which may account for the difference.

A statement taken from the Baptist Almanac of 1850, with corrections for Cumberland Presbyterians, gives the following for all denominations.

Religious Denominations in the United States.

Names.	Churches.	Ministers.	Members.	Names.	Churches.	Ministers.	Members.
Methodist Episcopal.....	3,716	629,660	.....	Presbyterians, Old School,...	2,512	1,860	200,830
Do. do. South.....	1,500	465,553	.....	Do. New School.....	1,555	1,453	130,047
Do. Protestant.....	749	64,313	.....	Do. Cumberland.....	1,250	900	100,000
Do. Wesleyan.....	500	20,000	.....	Do. Associate, &c.....	520	290	45,500
Baptists, (Regular).....	5,405	5,142	695,807	Dutch Reformed.....	276	280	32,840
Do. Anti-Mission.....	2,035	907	67,845	German Reformed.....	261	273	69,750
Do. Seventh Day.....	52	43	6,243	Lutherans,.....	1,604	663	163,000
Do. Six Principle.....	21	23	3,586	United Brethren.....	800	500	15,000
Do. Free Will.....	1,252	1,083	56,432	Evangelical, (German).....	600	250	18,000
Do. Church of God.....	97	125	10,102	Moravians,.....	22	24	6,000
Do. Campbellites.....	1,898	848	118,618	Mennonites.....	400	250	58,000
Do. Christian (Unl.).....	607	496	33,040	Swedenborgians.....	42	30	3,000
Congregationalists (Orth.).....	1,971	1,687	197,196	Universalists.....	812	700	60,000
Do. Unitarian.....	244	250	30,000	Mormons.....	.....	100	20,000
Protestant Episcopal.....	1,192	1,497	67,550	Roman Catholic.....	812	864	1,173,700

The British Census of 1851, included religious statistics, but the returns are not yet published. In many European countries these statistics are carefully collected.

every 3,000 of the total population, and every 2,600 of the white and free colored. The average value of churches to each person, excluding slaves, is \$4.50. Six hundred and nineteen persons in every 1,000 of the whole population of the United States, and 72 in every 100 of the whites and free colored, can be accommodated at one sitting in the churches. The Methodists have 1 church for every 1,739 of the total population, the Baptists 1 in 2,478, the Presbyterians 1 in 4,769, Episcopal 1 in 15,874, Catholic 1 in 18,901, other sects 1 in 2,923. For the several States the particulars of the table are curious and instructive.

TABLE CXLI.—Ratio of Churches, Accommodations and Values.

States and Territories.	Average value of Churches.	Average accommodation of churches.	Churches to every 1000 of the total population.	Churches to every 1000 white and free colored.	Church property to white and free colored.	Seats per 1000 of the whole population.	Accommodations to white & free colored.	In the total population there is one church to the number of persons given.					
								Methodist.	Baptist.	Presbyterian.	Episcopal.	Catholic.	Other sects.
Alabama.....	\$905	323	1.78	3.21	\$2.90	575	1.03	1,337	1,333	4,763	45,390	154,325	22,046
Arkansas.....	413	188	1.72	2.22	.92	324	.42	1,249	1,841	4,036	104,948	28,985	11,047
California.....	10,300	392	.30	.30	3.11	119	.12	18,519	92,597	30,865	92,597	5,144	.....
Columbia, District of.....	7,891	742	.89	.91	7.56	660	.71	3,239	8,614	8,614	6,461	8,614	12,822
Connecticut.....	4,904	422	1.98	1.98	9.71	834	.83	2,004	3,252	21,811	3,671	30,899	1,216
Delaware.....	1,891	310	1.97	2.02	3.81	609	.61	864	7,628	3,520	4,359	30,611	7,028
Florida.....	1,088	254	2.02	3.68	4.00	514	.93	1,005	1,562	5,465	5,744	17,488	28,148
Georgia.....	713	344	2.05	3.55	2.53	707	.72	1,120	1,031	9,342	45,309	113,273	15,404
Illinois.....	1,253	399	1.44	1.44	1.80	573	.57	2,102	3,019	4,133	31,536	14,432	2,400
Indiana.....	771	353	2.06	2.06	1.59	727	.73	1,269	2,299	3,505	41,184	15,689	2,163
Iowa.....	1,137	215	1.08	1.08	1.22	232	.23	2,529	8,357	5,058	38,443	10,679	4,900
Kentucky.....	1,241	366	1.83	2.40	2.98	689	.88	1,854	1,231	4,386	51,706	20,467	4,271
Louisiana.....	6,321	362	.59	1.12	7.19	214	.41	4,142	6,724	28,765	34,517	9,414	30,457
Maine.....	1,899	345	1.62	1.62	3.08	559	.56	2,930	1,789	83,310	64,797	48,597	1,488
Maryland.....	4,372	417	1.56	1.85	8.06	651	.77	1,217	12,956	10,411	4,384	8,970	4,451
Massachusetts.....	7,112	471	1.49	1.49	10.56	699	.70	3,790	3,739	62,157	18,417	24,256	1,187
Michigan.....	1,988	323	1.03	1.03	1.99	324	.32	3,342	6,025	5,623	15,906	9,038	5,447
Mississippi.....	820	289	1.68	3.42	2.81	485	.99	1,336	1,575	4,241	46,656	67,392	50,544
Missouri.....	1,903	297	1.33	1.53	2.91	390	.45	2,593	2,344	5,328	62,004	10,030	5,032
New Hampshire.....	2,290	382	1.97	1.97	4.51	753	.75	3,087	1,646	24,400	28,907	158,988	1,046
New Jersey.....	4,561	431	1.66	1.66	7.59	716	.72	1,569	4,533	3,280	9,415	21,285	2,880
New York.....	5,167	460	1.35	1.35	6.95	619	.62	2,516	3,906	4,425	11,102	17,509	3,091
North Carolina.....	508	323	2.06	3.08	1.56	664	.99	1,106	1,439	5,755	25,067	15,233	2,010
Ohio.....	1,488	370	1.99	1.99	2.96	736	.74	1,293	3,594	2,987	16,998	16,513	1,759
Pennsylvania.....	3,296	440	1.56	1.56	5.13	684	.68	2,549	7,202	2,971	16,998	21,078	2,138
Rhode Island.....	5,600	448	1.57	1.57	8.77	701	.70	6,415	1,392	.....	9,285	47,750	10,611
South Carolina.....	1,846	390	1.77	4.17	7.69	689	.62	1,381	1,619	4,915	58,983	250,679	7,834
Tennessee.....	615	312	2.02	2.06	1.63	631	.63	1,157	1,647	2,762	42,518	16,353	10,630
Texas.....	1,247	226	1.54	1.80	2.24	350	.41	1,229	3,037	4,523	12,082	39,265	2,190
Vermont.....	2,090	430	1.91	1.91	3.94	750	.76	2,244	3,060	28,556	8,218	83,627	5,077
Virginia.....	1,216	360	1.68	2.51	3.06	604	.60	1,387	2,187	5,809	16,073	4,772	3,680
Wisconsin.....	1,404	268	1.20	1.20	1.68	320	.32	2,776	6,242	7,635	6,077	.....	.....
Terri- tories. Minnesota.....	450	100	.49	.49	.22	49	.05	6,077	.....	.....	.....	849	.....
New Mexico.....	1,269	392	1.19	1.19	1.53	466	.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,659	13,294
Oregon.....	8,502	348	.68	.68	5.76	236	.24	13,294	13,294	13,294	.....	.....	1,264
Utah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,357	376	1.65	1.91	4.50	619	.72	1,739	2,478	4,769	15,874	18,901	2,923

According to the returns of the marshals without correction in the office, the church statistics for the great sections of the Union, show that the New England and Middle States and the Territories and California, have nearly the same average value to their churches, which is nearly four times that of other sections. The average accommodation of churches differs much less. The South accommodates as much of its population as the Middle States, and only a little less than New England.

TABLE CXLII.—Church Value and Accommodation for the several great Sections.

Geographical Divisions.	Churches.	Church Property.	Average value.	Accommodation.	Average accommodation.	Ratio of accommodation.	Total population.
New England.....	4,612	\$19,363,534	4,198	1,895,285	411	.69.47	2,728,116
Middle States.....	9,714	41,137,687	4,245	4,308,483	443	65.00	6,624,988
Southern States.....	7,394	7,373,634	997	2,571,412	346	65.05	3,952,837
Southwestern States.....	5,415	5,182,074	957	1,596,750	295	48.08	3,291,117
Northwestern States.....	10,926	13,899,122	1,272	3,853,926	353	60.41	6,370,923
California and Territories.....	122	490,320	4,019	46,283	379	25.03	184,295

The annexed tables show the ratio of the whole church accommodation possessed by each of the leading denominations in the several sections. In New England the Congregational preponderates; in all others except the territories, the Methodist; in the Territories and California, the Catholic. The Baptists are second in rank every where except in the Middle States and California. The churches of Charleston accommodate a larger portion of the whole population than do those of Boston, and their average property and value to each person is about equal. If the slaves be excluded, the average value to each person is twice as large in Charleston as in Boston, &c.

TABLE CXLIII.—*Church Statistics of several large Cities.*

Cities.	States.	Churches.	Accommodation.	Church Property.	Ratio of accommodation.	Average accommodation.	Average population to each church.	Average value of property of each church.	Total population.	Total white and free colored population.	Average value to white and free colored.
Albany.....	New York....	29	35,800	\$443,900	70.52	1,234	1,750	\$15,479	50,763	50,763	\$8.84
Baltimore.....	Maryland....	99	80,453	2,410,300	47.59	813	1,708	24,346	109,054	166,106	14.51
Boston.....	Massachusetts	94	77,015	3,132,393	56.20	819	1,459	33,530	136,881	136,881	23.63
Charleston.....	S. Carolina....	31	29,050	1,037,700	67.53	937	1,389	33,474	42,985	23,453	44.25
Chicago.....	Illinois.....	29	22,100	273,200	73.76	762	1,033	9,421	29,963	29,963	9.12
Cincinnati.....	Ohio.....	73	53,837	1,427,200	46.63	737	1,581	19,551	115,435	115,435	13.36
Louisville.....	Kentucky.....	35	24,590	487,350	50.92	703	1,234	13,924	43,194	37,762	12.91
Mobile.....	Alabama.....	14	13,000	419,000	63.37	929	1,465	29,929	20,513	13,710	30.50
New Orleans.....	Louisiana.....	30	27,350	1,153,500	23.50	912	3,879	38,450	116,375	99,364	11.61
New York.....	New York.....	214	219,696	9,093,700	41.53	1,033	2,409	42,517	515,547	515,547	17.65
Philadelphia.....	Pennsylvania.	246	186,614	4,779,050	45.70	759	1,602	19,427	408,762	408,762	11.69
St. Louis.....	Missouri.....	50	34,435	1,043,900	42.74	689	1,557	20,878	77,860	75,204	13.88

TABLE CXLIV.—*Ratio of the Leading Sects to the Whole Church Accommodation.*

New England States.			Middle States.			Southern States.		
Denomination.	Ratio pr. ct.	Seats.	Denomination.	Ratio pr. ct.	Seats.	Denomination.	Ratio pr. ct.	Seats.
Congregational....	39.07	697,921	Methodist.....	26.80	1,153,953	Methodist.....	37.79	971,788
Baptist.....	21.26	402,966	Presbyterian.....	19.73	849,574	Baptist.....	36.51	948,844
Methodist.....	15.25	302,307	Baptist.....	12.30	529,642	Presbyterian.....	10.90	282,616
Unitarian.....	6.18	117,162	Lutheran.....	7.62	328,372	Episcopalian.....	5.37	138,004
Universalist.....	5.22	112,322	Episcopalian.....	7.00	301,571	Lutheran.....	2.18	56,073
Episcopalian.....	5.28	100,038	Roman Catholic....	6.16	285,104	Free.....	2.12	54,575

South Western States.			North Western States.			California and Territories.		
Denomination.	Ratio pr. ct.	Seats.	Denomination.	Ratio pr. ct.	Seats.	Denomination.	Ratio pr. ct.	Seats.
Methodist.....	39.64	632,971	Methodist.....	33.50	1,290,982	Roman Catholic....	83.28	38,683
Baptist.....	24.21	546,250	Baptist.....	21.29	820,438	Methodist.....	4.54	2,100
Presbyterian.....	17.00	271,399	Presbyterian.....	16.73	644,579	Presbyterian.....	1.94	900
Roman Catholic....	3.50	55,990	Roman Catholic....	6.08	234,199	Baptist.....	1.08	500
Christian.....	1.67	26,650	Christian.....	5.47	200,725	Congregational....	1.08	500
Episcopalian.....	1.62	25,865	Lutheran.....	3.80	146,683			

2. EDUCATION.—The objections that were taken to the statistics of Insanity in the Census of 1850, were also taken to those of Education, and were replied to in the report of the office, noticed under the chapter of Free Colored Population. Under Universities or Colleges in that census were included all institutions that were not academies, primary or common schools, and thus it was thought that their number was made too large. The distinction of "scholars at public charge," and not at public charge, was also objected to, since in some of the States common schools are supported by a public tax or by funds provided by the public for the education of all the children, and therefore none of them it was said could be considered as pupils, and by no means as satisfactory as that which was adopted in 1850, though at neither census was it true that all of the children at common schools in any of the States are educated at the public expense. Where a portion of the expense is voluntarily raised or contributed by parents, their children can hardly be considered as at public charge.

Instead of the distribution of institutions into "universities and colleges," "academies and grammar schools," and "primary schools" adopted in 1840, in 1850 they were classed as 1st, "Colleges," or institutions empowered to grant degrees, as well for male or female, including law, medical and theological institutions. 2d, "Academies and other schools," or all such as are not embraced under 3d, "Public schools," receiving their support in whole or in part from taxation or public funds. In framing the tables, however, it was found that female colleges, law institutions, etc., had been sometimes classed improperly with academies. In many of the States, particularly at the South, there is no general public school system, some counties, etc., supporting schools by taxes levied within their own limits, and in other cases the State contributing a proportion towards the support of private schools. Such schools are considered always as public in the census. Many academies also receive a limited support from public funds.

The marshals were instructed to specify whether the institution be a college, academy, female seminary, public school, military, theological, or other school, and state the number of teachers, and the average number of scholars in regular attendance. They were also instructed to give the annual revenue from any permanently invested fund or endowment—the amount received by each institution from taxes assessed for educational purposes, and if this cannot be ascertained, then the gross amount of taxes assessed in the district for school purposes—the amount received from State or district appropriations or public funds, exclusively of the taxes above mentioned—the amount otherwise received, including every other kind of revenue. There is no doubt that they did not always distinguish very carefully between the different sources of revenue and that the statistics upon the whole are imperfect, though the best that can be obtained.

TABLE CXLV.—*Educational Institutions—Scholars and Income, 1850.*

1. Colleges.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Annual Income.				
				Endowment.	Taxation.	Public funds.	Other sources.	Total.
Alabama.....	5	55	507	\$5,900	.....	\$305	\$35,050	\$41,255
Arkansas.....	3	14	150	.....	.....	.....	3,100	3,100
California.....	2	36	218	1,200	.....	.....	23,800	24,000
Columbia, Dist. of.....	4	56	738	24,060	.....	.....	28,579	52,639
Connecticut.....	2	16	144	1,200	.....	.....	16,000	17,200
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	13	84	1,535	21,720	.....	500	83,210	105,430
Illinois.....	6	35	443	4,500	.....	700	8,100	13,300
Indiana.....	11	61	1,069	14,000	.....	300	29,050	43,350
Iowa.....	2	4	100	200	.....	.....	1,800	2,000
Kentucky.....	15	100	1,773	45,608	\$15,447	.....	70,406	131,461
Louisiana.....	6	41	629	19,100	.....	25,000	41,650	85,750
Maine.....	3	21	262	1,500	.....	6,000	6,500	14,000
Maryland.....	13	98	1,127	.....	.....	1,700	112,014	113,714
Massachusetts.....	6	85	1,043	52,223	.....	5,000	50,678	107,901
Michigan.....	3	22	308	.....	.....	.....	14,000	14,000
Mississippi.....	11	45	892	10,000	.....	.....	31,800	42,400
Missouri.....	9	65	1,009	23,000	.....	.....	56,528	79,528
New Hampshire.....	1	18	273	4,000	.....	.....	7,000	11,000
New Jersey.....	4	49	470	6,000	.....	.....	73,700	79,700
New York.....	18	174	2,673	29,567	.....	19,855	105,838	148,258
North Carolina.....	5	20	513	11,300	.....	.....	29,400	40,700
Ohio.....	26	180	3,621	25,136	.....	.....	100,656	125,792
Pennsylvania.....	23	134	3,530	97,900	38	7	188,660	286,605
Rhode Island.....	1	13	283	13,300	.....	9,700	.....	23,000
South Carolina.....	8	43	720	9,650	.....	41,700	53,440	104,790
Tennessee.....	18	83	1,705	9,300	.....	482	55,525	65,307
Texas.....	2	7	165	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,000
Vermont.....	5	30	464	4,700	.....	.....	16,858	21,558
Virginia.....	12	73	1,343	30,550	.....	90,000	39,240	159,790
Wisconsin.....	2	8	75	400	.....	.....	4,300	4,700
Territories.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	239	1,678	27,221	466,614	15,485	194,249	1,268,080	1,964,428

TABLE CXLV.—Continued.

2. Public Schools.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Annual Income.				
				Endow- ment.	Taxation.	Public funds.	Other sources.	Total.
Alabama.....	1,152	1,195	28,380	\$2,016	\$800	\$50,367	\$255,519	\$315,692
Arkansas.....	353	355	8,493	1,720	250	8,950	32,834	43,763
California.....	2	2	49	3,600	.....	.....	.....	3,600
Columbia, District of.....	22	34	2,169	1,100	7,090	5,550	492	14,232
Connecticut.....	1,656	1,787	71,269	5,074	39,476	154,701	31,369	231,220
Delaware.....	194	214	8,970	.....	14,422	27,753	1,050	43,891
Florida.....	69	73	1,875	.....	.....	250	22,135	23,386
Georgia.....	1,251	1,265	34,705	500	21,520	16,859	142,222	182,221
Illinois.....	4,652	4,248	135,735	20,526	100,694	120,906	98,586	349,712
Indiana.....	4,822	4,560	161,500	10,630	78,746	134,078	95,501	318,935
Iowa.....	740	828	20,556	.....	16,549	19,078	15,885	51,492
Kentucky.....	2,224	2,306	71,429	.....	41,276	46,376	194,200	211,852
Louisiana.....	664	822	25,046	3,200	194,984	93,428	58,067	349,679
Maine.....	4,042	5,540	102,815	2,695	269,003	31,110	12,028	315,436
Maryland.....	893	956	33,111	1,559	86,003	67,097	63,517	218,836
Massachusetts.....	3,678	4,443	176,475	16,906	935,141	37,341	17,407	1,008,795
Michigan.....	2,714	3,231	110,453	.....	88,879	54,279	24,648	167,803
Mississippi.....	782	826	18,740	3,820	33,636	32,402	181,221	254,150
Missouri.....	1,570	1,620	51,754	7,178	3,034	74,807	75,761	160,770
New Hampshire.....	2,381	3,013	75,643	2,523	141,016	14,990	8,415	168,944
New Jersey.....	1,473	1,574	77,930	2,573	76,003	66,092	72,004	216,672
New York.....	11,580	12,965	675,221	20,426	756,693	584,104	131,434	1,472,657
North Carolina.....	2,657	2,730	104,095	1,535	42,935	97,378	16,715	158,584
Ohio.....	11,661	12,866	484,153	20,159	265,266	320,671	107,978	743,074
Pennsylvania.....	9,061	10,024	413,706	21,425	1,119,871	184,167	22,786	1,348,249
Rhode Island.....	416	518	23,130	860	62,296	31,434	6,091	100,481
South Carolina.....	724	739	17,838	3,000	1,200	35,973	160,427	200,600
Tennessee.....	2,680	2,819	104,117	8,912	4,500	98,548	86,558	198,518
Texas.....	349	360	7,946	.....	.....	.....	44,088	44,088
Vermont.....	2,731	4,173	93,457	6,737	91,984	56,893	20,097	170,111
Virginia.....	2,930	2,997	87,353	12,233	43,470	60,828	198,092	314,625
Wisconsin.....	1,423	1,529	52,817	385	86,391	21,993	4,304	113,133
Territories.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ N. Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Oregon.....	3	4	80	.....	3,527	.....	1,400	3,927
{ Utah.....	13	.....	.....	.....	8,200	.....	3,312	11,512
Total.....	80,978	91,066	3,354,011	182,594	4,653,096	2,552,402	2,141,450	9,539,542

3. Academies and Private Schools and Total in all Schools, &c.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Annual Income.					Schools, &c. to 100 sq. miles of the area.	Scholars in colleges, academies and public schools.
				Endow- ment.	Taxation.	Public funds.	Other sources.	Total.		
Alabama.....	166	380	8,290	\$1,100	.....	\$4,949	\$158,118	\$164,165	2.61	37,237
Arkansas.....	90	126	2,407	.....	.....	.....	27,937	27,937	.85	11,050
California.....	6	5	170	3,000	.....	70	11,200	14,270	.....	219
Columbia, District of.....	47	126	2,333	.....	.....	.....	84,040	84,040	118.33	4,720
Connecticut.....	202	329	6,996	3,385	\$1,729	25	140,828	145,967	39.84	79,003
Delaware.....	65	94	2,011	225	.....	1	47,606	47,831	12.31	11,125
Florida.....	34	49	1,251	1,900	.....	.....	11,189	13,089	.17	3,129
Georgia.....	219	318	9,059	7,397	.....	200	101,386	108,983	2.56	43,209
Illinois.....	83	160	4,244	1,985	.....	806	37,697	40,488	7.47	130,411
Indiana.....	131	233	6,185	710	.....	80	62,739	63,520	14.68	168,754
Iowa.....	33	46	1,111	2,500	.....	.....	5,460	7,960	1.52	30,787
Kentucky.....	330	600	12,712	5,445	.....	5,534	241,638	252,617	6.84	85,914
Louisiana.....	143	374	5,323	62,200	.....	2,965	137,892	193,077	1.97	31,003
Maine.....	151	232	6,648	8,376	120	6,996	35,703	51,167	13.15	199,745
Maryland.....	223	503	10,787	14,925	.....	5,141	209,205	233,341	10.19	45,025
Massachusetts.....	493	521	12,426	19,470	100	48	260,559	310,177	52.41	190,924
Michigan.....	37	71	1,619	7,960	.....	50	16,987	24,947	4.90	112,363
Mississippi.....	171	297	6,629	100	.....	5,743	67,824	73,717	2.04	20,826
Missouri.....	204	368	8,229	.....	.....	670	142,301	143,171	2.65	61,592
New Hampshire.....	107	183	5,321	6,136	775	157	36,134	43,902	26.62	81,237
New Jersey.....	225	453	9,844	1,800	146	125	225,517	227,588	20.46	88,244
New York.....	887	3,136	49,322	23,185	4,812	46,465	735,870	810,339	26.56	727,822
North Carolina.....	272	403	7,822	15,987	.....	.....	171,661	187,648	5.79	119,480
Ohio.....	206	474	18,052	5,690	.....	16,260	127,442	149,392	29.76	592,826
Pennsylvania.....	524	914	23,751	73,450	375	3,552	390,457	467,843	20.88	440,977

TABLE CXLV.—Continued.

3. Academies and Private Schools and Total in all Schools, &c.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Annual Income.					Schools, &c. to 100 sq. miles of the area.	Scholars in colleges, academies and public schools.
				Endowment.	Taxation.	Public funds.	Other sources.	Total.		
Rhode Island	46	75	1,601	\$6,500	.....	.....	\$26,248	\$32,748	35.45	25,014
South Carolina.....	202	333	7,467	8,700	.....	\$226	195,563	205,489	3.18	26,025
Tennessee.....	264	404	9,928	6,183	\$230	10,008	139,481	155,902	6.50	115,750
Texas.....	97	137	3,389	.....	.....	.....	39,384	39,384	0.19	11,500
Vermont.....	118	257	6,864	3,727	5,865	1,989	37,354	48,935	27.95	100,785
Virginia.....	317	547	9,068	6,740	.....	504	237,138	234,372	5.31	77,764
Wisconsin.....	58	86	2,723	.....	.....	.....	18,796	18,796	2.75	61,615
Minnesota.....	1	1	12	.....	.....	.....	140	140	.....	12
New Mexico.....	1	1	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Oregon.....	29	44	842	.....	.....	.....	20,888	20,888	.02	922
Utah.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,050	2,050	.01	.....
Total.....	6,085	12,260	263,096	288,855	14,202	115,734	4,225,433	4,644,214	2.97	3,644,928

TABLE CXLVI.—Corrected and estimated Educational Income to each Pupil, 1850.

States and Territories.	Colleges.	Academies.	To each academy scholar		Public Schools.	To each P. S. scholar.		Total educational income.	White persons between 5 and 20.	To all bet. 5 & 20 white.	
			Returned.	Estimated.		Returned.	Estimated.			Returned.	Estimated.
Alabama	\$48,530	\$224,279	\$19.80	\$37.05	\$390,989	\$11.12	\$13.77	\$963,798	176,657	2.95	3.75
Arkansas	3,100	34,308	11.60	14.25	68,411	5.15	8.05	105,819	67,545	1.10	1.50
California	20,392	83,941	19.95	14,700	73.47	300.00	35,092	9,484	1.68	3.70	
Columbia, Dis. of	24,000	84,040	30.02	30.02	14,232	6.56	6.56	122,272	13,357	9.14	9.14
Connecticut	53,639	152,120	20.86	21.74	231,220	3.24	2.94	436,979	114,204	3.77	3.82
Delaware	17,200	53,498	23.78	26.60	43,861	4.89	4.89	114,559	26,009	4.09	4.30
Florida .....	.....	22,742	10.46	18.17	31,777	11.92	16.92	54,519	18,097	1.96	3.01
Georgia	105,430	184,849	12.03	30.40	190,235	5.57	5.81	480,514	215,091	1.84	2.23
Illinois	15,369	47,878	9.54	11.32	356,416	2.78	2.83	419,483	335,463	1.23	1.25
Indiana	43,350	73,219	10.37	11.84	329,095	1.96	2.04	445,664	369,292	1.06	1.13
Iowa	2,000	11,180	7.18	10.06	52,620	1.74	1.78	65,800	76,363	.89	.88
Kentucky	131,401	306,507	19.87	24.11	215,068	2.96	3.01	653,036	302,899	1.96	2.15
Louisiana	85,750	283,003	36.24	63.12	362,412	13.96	14.98	731,165	84,283	7.45	8.67
Maine	17,784	64,966	7.69	9.79	318,597	1.63	1.65	401,347	212,782	1.78	1.88
Maryland	122,403	230,083	21.53	23.10	221,817	6.60	6.73	583,303	147,717	3.82	3.95
Massachusetts	121,029	354,531	23.08	26.38	1,010,340	5.70	5.72	1,486,796	303,920	4.68	4.89
Michigan	14,000	31,953	15.40	19.73	168,764	1.51	1.52	214,717	151,216	1.30	1.42
Mississippi	47,652	144,732	11.12	21.83	257,821	13.55	14.28	460,205	121,089	3.05	3.80
Missouri	88,277	183,403	16.21	20.77	168,961	3.10	3.26	440,641	234,773	1.63	1.87
New Hampshire	11,000	52,501	8.12	9.88	167,938	2.21	2.22	231,529	104,220	2.12	2.22
New Jersey	79,700	300,242	23.12	30.50	220,340	2.78	2.82	600,282	165,881	3.16	3.62
New York	217,267	1,015,240	16.02	20.58	1,486,423	2.18	2.20	2,718,939	1,038,407	2.34	2.61
North Carolina	40,700	222,695	23.99	28.47	158,564	1.52	1.52	421,959	215,454	1.79	1.95
Ohio	145,292	301,077	9.92	13.36	751,576	1.53	1.55	1,097,945	757,633	1.34	1.44
Pennsylvania	318,070	670,501	19.69	24.02	1,362,949	3.25	3.29	2,251,520	824,670	2.55	2.73
Rhode Island	23,000	37,427	30.45	23.37	100,481	4.34	4.34	160,904	44,943	3.47	3.58
South Carolina	104,790	205,489	27.52	27.52	200,600	11.24	11.24	510,879	107,813	4.74	4.74
Tennessee	67,689	175,926	15.70	17.72	200,253	1.90	1.92	443,898	214,120	1.96	2.07
Texas	4,125	79,732	11.62	23.52	94,554	5.54	11.89	178,411	59,335	1.42	3.01
Vermont	21,558	56,159	7.13	8.18	179,181	1.88	1.91	256,888	108,429	2.27	2.36
Virginia	162,574	351,007	25.84	38.70	341,279	4.67	5.06	854,800	345,265	2.05	2.47
Wisconsin	4,700	19,299	6.90	7.30	113,574	1.92	1.93	138,473	104,882	1.30	1.33
Territories.											
Minnesota									1,737		
N. Mexico									22,774		
Oregon	24,495	24.80	29.09		3,927	49.08		93,422	4,452	5.57	6.39
Utah	2,221				11,512			13,733	4,057	3.34	3.38
Slaveholding States		2,795,293		26.05	2,970,834		5.09	6,819,808	2,350,104		2.90
Non-slaveholding do.		3,035,826		19.49	6,879,959		2.48	11,004,523	4,784,869		2.30
Total		5,831,179		22.16	9,850,793		2.94	17,824,331	7,134,973		2.59

The blanks which were left by the marshals in many of the returns of education are not supplied in table CXLV. Filling them up, however, with figures which are the average

of the institutions returned in the same localities, the preceding table will result. The deficiencies were in the number of scholars, or amount of income, or both. The results for California must be considered questionable, growing out of a wrong classification of scholars, though the average to scholars in all schools may be nearer correct. It will be seen that the cost of academy and private school education to each pupil is a third larger at the south than at the north, and the average for the Union is \$22.16. To each public school scholar the expense at the south is twice as great as at the north, and the average for the Union is \$2.94. Whilst the south pays to its institutions of learning \$2.00 for each person between the ages of five and twenty, the north pays but \$2.30, and the average paid in the whole Union is \$2.50.

The following table will show the number of persons returned by families at school in 1850. The number falls short of that returned by the institutions themselves, as will be seen on comparison. The families returned those at school at any time during the year excluding Sunday schools. The institutions returned the average at school during the year, which should be a smaller number, whereas, in fact, it is larger. Either, institutions have put their averages too high or families have been negligent in their returns. The latter is most probable, though the error may have occurred in both.

TABLE CXLVII.—*Attending School during the year as returned by Families.*

States and Territories.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			WHITE AND FREE COLORED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Aggregate.
Alabama.....	24,195	23,653	62,778	33	35	68	62,738	102	62,846
Arkansas.....	12,918	10,432	23,350	0	5	11	23,343	18	23,361
California.....	899	192	1,092	1	.....	1	976	17	993
Columbia, Dist. of..	3,137	2,936	6,103	232	235	467	6,485	85	6,570
Connecticut.....	42,457	39,976	82,433	689	575	1,264	81,921	2,476	83,697
Delaware.....	7,632	6,554	14,216	92	95	187	14,077	336	14,403
Florida.....	2,545	2,201	4,746	29	37	66	4,704	108	4,812
Georgia.....	42,363	24,650	77,015	1	.....	1	76,915	101	77,016
Illinois.....	97,345	84,724	181,969	162	161	323	173,403	8,889	182,292
Indiana.....	119,496	100,538	220,034	484	443	927	218,227	2,734	220,961
Iowa.....	18,677	16,779	35,456	12	5	17	34,983	1,090	35,473
Kentucky.....	63,783	61,134	124,917	128	160	288	123,955	1,250	131,205
Louisiana.....	16,993	15,935	32,538	629	590	1,219	30,795	3,262	34,057
Maine.....	97,445	88,498	185,941	144	137	281	183,051	3,171	186,222
Maryland.....	32,214	23,233	60,447	856	730	1,616	60,386	1,677	62,063
Massachusetts.....	112,216	108,571	220,781	726	713	1,439	211,293	10,927	222,220
Michigan.....	55,546	50,293	105,754	165	101	207	100,251	5,110	105,361
Mississippi.....	26,092	23,801	49,893	.....	.....	.....	48,751	52	48,803
Missouri.....	51,146	44,099	95,245	23	17	40	93,031	3,254	96,285
New Hampshire.....	45,764	42,324	88,148	41	32	73	85,998	1,223	87,221
New Jersey.....	48,065	41,219	89,775	1,243	1,083	2,326	88,892	2,709	91,601
New York.....	376,602	331,272	707,874	2,849	2,697	5,547	644,087	49,234	693,321
North Carolina.....	54,737	45,864	100,591	113	104	217	100,359	550	100,908
Ohio.....	270,254	243,024	513,278	1,321	1,210	2,531	498,527	16,982	514,809
Pennsylvania.....	263,451	234,660	498,111	3,385	3,114	6,499	482,822	15,787	504,616
Rhode Island.....	14,782	13,577	28,359	304	247	551	27,712	1,198	28,910
South Carolina.....	21,738	18,555	40,293	54	26	80	40,073	300	40,373
Tennessee.....	75,949	67,187	143,136	40	30	70	143,033	187	143,220
Texas.....	10,579	8,789	19,368	11	9	20	18,788	601	19,389
Vermont.....	47,937	44,135	92,152	55	32	90	88,746	3,496	92,242
Virginia.....	63,324	58,507	121,831	37	27	64	109,564	2,111	109,775
Wisconsin.....	29,623	27,235	56,858	32	35	67	45,808	10,913	56,721
Territ. of.....	105	102	207	.....	.....	.....	202	7	209
N. Mexico.....	261	195	456	.....	.....	.....	464	2	466
Oregon.....	1,016	859	1,875	2	.....	2	1,873	25	1,898
Utah.....	1,113	922	2,035	.....	.....	.....	1,969	66	2,035
T total.....	2,145,432	1,910,614	4,056,046	13,864	12,597	26,461	3,942,081	147,426	4,089,507

The American Almanac for 1854 reports the names of 119 colleges and professional schools in the United States, 44 theological schools, 16 law schools, and 36 medical colleges; in all 215 such institutions. It will be seen that the number does not fall far short of the census, although the report of students is much less. The census gives the average of the whole year and should on that account exceed this statement, which has also many blanks unfilled.

TABLE CXLVIII.—Colleges, Theological, Medical, and Law Schools.

States, &c.	Colleges.				Theological Schools.				Medical Schools.			Law schools.			Total.	
	Number.	Professors.	Students.	Volumes in library.	Number.	Professors.	Students.	Volumes in library.	Number.	Professors.	Students.	Number.	Professors.	Students.	Colleges.	Students.
Alabama.....	4	40	330	21,240	1	1	13	1,000	1	6	40	1	1	.....	6	243
Columbia, District of	2	26	215	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	255
Connecticut.....	3	45	631	80,170	2	7	55	5,900	1	6	33	1	2	38	7	759
Delaware.....	1	6	45	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	45
Georgia.....	5	32	633	27,600	1	2	0	2,200	1	7	115	.....	.....	.....	7	754
Illinois.....	4	29	223	13,560	1	.....	not given	.....	1	6	70	.....	.....	.....	6	293
Indiana.....	4	26	295	19,600	1	3	15	4,000	2	15	154	2	3	18	9	482
Kentucky.....	6	61	761	38,000	1	4	18	2,000	2	14	590	2	6	.....	13	1,369
Louisiana.....	5	43	320	4,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	188	1	3	50	7	558
Maine.....	2	19	241	43,000	1	3	37	7,000	1	5	51	.....	.....	.....	4	329
Maryland.....	5	66	433	33,292	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	12	125	.....	.....	.....	7	558
Massachusetts.....	4	53	844	131,271	3	12	147	29,759	2	11	230	1	3	158	10	1,379
Michigan.....	2	21	94	9,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	95	.....	.....	.....	3	189
Mississippi.....	3	14	220	8,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	220
Missouri.....	6	47	548	23,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	16	210	.....	.....	.....	8	758
New Hampshire.....	1	10	237	25,000	3	8	99	8,300	1	6	45	.....	.....	.....	5	381
New Jersey.....	3	42	428	29,000	2	8	178	18,000	.....	.....	.....	1	3	8	6	614
New York.....	8	62	834	78,000	7	21	256	49,450	4	31	632	1	3	50	20	1,832
North Carolina.....	3	20	427	23,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	10	4	437
Ohio.....	11	83	665	75,700	7	18	105	17,379	4	30	518	1	3	.....	23	1,288
Pennsylvania.....	9	95	1,004	61,321	7	18	207	30,500	4	28	1,189	1	1	9	21	2,409
Rhode Island.....	1	10	243	31,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	243
South Carolina.....	2	14	190	23,800	3	10	72	7,400	1	8	158	.....	.....	.....	6	420
Tennessee.....	3	30	570	29,737	1	2	24	6,000	1	11	152	1	3	75	11	821
Vermont.....	3	18	222	20,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	104	.....	.....	.....	4	326
Virginia.....	10	81	1,197	71,875	3	10	119	10,000	3	10	186	2	3	116	18	1,618
Wisconsin.....	2	10	53	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	53
Total.....	119	1,032	11,903	963,716	44	127	1,351	198,888	36	247	4,947	10	35	532	215	18,733

TABLE CXLIX.—Persons in the United States over twenty years of age who cannot read and write.

States and Territories.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			WHITE AND FREE COLORED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Aggregate
Alabama.....	13,163	20,594	33,757	108	127	235	33,853	139	33,992
Arkansas.....	6,810	10,009	16,819	61	55	116	16,908	27	16,935
California.....	4,237	881	5,118	88	29	117	2,318	2,017	5,235
Columbia, District of	601	856	1,457	1,106	2,108	3,214	4,349	332	4,671
Connecticut.....	2,037	2,702	4,739	292	273	565	1,293	4,013	5,306
Delaware.....	2,012	2,524	4,536	2,724	2,921	5,645	9,777	404	10,181
Florida.....	1,735	2,123	3,858	116	154	270	3,894	205	4,199
Georgia.....	16,552	24,648	41,200	208	250	458	41,261	406	41,667
Illinois.....	16,633	23,421	40,054	605	624	1,229	35,336	5,947	41,283
Indiana.....	26,132	44,408	70,540	1,024	1,146	2,170	69,445	3,265	72,710
Iowa.....	2,928	5,192	8,120	15	18	33	7,076	1,077	8,153
Kentucky.....	27,754	38,933	66,687	1,431	1,588	3,019	67,359	2,347	69,706
Louisiana.....	9,842	11,379	21,221	1,038	2,351	3,389	18,330	6,271	24,610
Maine.....	3,259	2,688	5,947	77	58	135	2,134	4,148	6,282
Maryland.....	8,557	12,258	20,815	9,422	11,640	21,062	38,420	3,451	41,877
Massachusetts.....	11,578	15,961	27,539	375	431	806	1,861	26,484	28,345
Michigan.....	4,037	3,875	7,912	201	168	369	5,372	3,009	8,381
Mississippi.....	5,523	7,883	13,405	75	48	123	13,447	81	13,528
Missouri.....	14,458	21,823	36,281	271	226	497	34,017	1,861	36,778
New Hampshire.....	1,662	1,295	2,957	26	26	52	945	2,064	3,009
New Jersey.....	6,007	8,241	14,248	2,167	2,250	4,417	12,787	5,878	18,665
New York.....	39,178	52,115	91,293	3,387	4,042	7,429	30,670	68,052	98,722
North Carolina.....	26,239	47,327	73,566	3,089	3,758	6,847	80,083	340	80,423
Ohio.....	22,994	38,036	61,030	2,366	2,624	4,990	56,958	9,062	66,020
Pennsylvania.....	24,380	42,548	66,928	4,115	5,229	9,344	51,283	24,089	75,372
Rhode Island.....	1,330	2,010	3,340	130	137	267	1,248	2,359	3,607
South Carolina.....	5,897	9,787	15,684	421	459	880	16,460	104	16,564
Tennessee.....	28,469	49,053	77,522	506	591	1,097	78,114	505	78,619
Texas.....	4,988	5,537	10,525	34	24	58	8,095	2,488	10,583
Vermont.....	3,601	2,588	6,189	32	19	51	616	5,624	6,240
Virginia.....	30,244	46,761	77,005	5,141	6,374	11,515	87,383	1,137	88,520
Wisconsin.....	2,930	3,431	6,361	55	37	92	1,551	4,902	6,453
Territories.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	389	260	649	.....	.....	.....	259	390	649
N. Mexico.....	13,334	11,751	25,085	2	2	4	24,429	660	25,089
Oregon.....	86	71	157	3	2	5	99	63	162
Utah.....	88	65	153	1	.....	1	121	32	154
Total.....	389,664	573,234	962,898	40,722	49,800	90,522	858,306	195,114	1,053,420

"It has," says Chancellor Kent, "been uniformly a part of the land system of the United States to provide for public schools. The Articles of Confederation, 1787, the acts admitting into the Union Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas, &c., all provided for the appropriation of lands in each township for the use of public schools. The elevated policy of the federal government as one of our statesmen has observed, was a noble and beautiful idea of providing wise institutions for the unborn millions of the west, of anticipating their good by a sort of parental providence, and of associating together the social and the territorial development of the people, by incorporating these provisions with the land titles derived from the public domain."

TABLE CL.—Whole amount of Lands appropriated by the Federal Government for Educational Purposes, to 1st of January, 1854.

States and Territories.	For Schools.	For Universities.	States and Territories.	For Schools.	For Universities.
Ohio.....	704,488	23,040	Iowa.....	905,144	46,080
Indiana.....	650,317	23,040	Wisconsin.....	958,648	46,080
Illinois.....	978,755	23,040	California.....	6,719,334	46,080
Missouri.....	1,199,139	23,040	Tennessee.....	3,553,824	46,080
Alabama.....	992,774	23,040	Minnesota.....	5,980,224	46,080
Mississippi.....	837,584	23,040	Oregon.....	12,140,007	46,080
Louisiana.....	786,044	46,080	New Mexico.....	7,493,120	46,080
Michigan.....	1,067,397	46,080	Utah.....	6,681,707	46,080
Arkansas.....	843,460	46,080			
Florida.....	908,503	46,080	Total acres.....	48,900,535	4,060,704

Some pains have been taken in the census office to collect the reports of the several States from year to year, from which the following in regard to common school education is condensed. The reader will compare the items with those of the census. The discrepancies may in part be explained by the faulty system of classification adopted, and by the distinction of average and regular scholars. The statistics which follow relate to the public schools of the several States and cities. (See Note.)

* The vacant lands in Tennessee, amounting to 3,553,824 acres, were granted to the State provided \$40,000 of the proceeds, if they amount to so much, be applied to establish and support a college.

† Donations not yet reported.

‡ *Alabama*—The Government of the United States has contributed in lands for Schools, about \$2,000,000. *Louisiana*—Public expenditure for schools, New Orleans, 1853, \$200,000; school funds paid out in the State same year under general system, \$320,000; at school, 1853, \$40,000. *Illinois*, 1852—schools 3,955; scholars taught 133,255. *Wisconsin*—Education funds of the State, if well administered, estimated at from 3 to 5 million dollars. *Ohio*—State common school fund apportioned among counties, \$1,134,000; common schools, 1852, 12,664; scholars, 238,571 males, and 207,426 females; expended, 1851, \$686,003 to teachers. *Pennsylvania*, 1852—9,699 schools, 11,713 teachers, scholars 480,778; paid out, including school houses, \$1,116,918. *New Jersey*, 1850—children taught, 75,245; number of colored children taught, 1,607; received for school purposes, \$152,576.62; expended, \$99,560.13; 1853, amount appropriated, \$325,219; number of teachers, 1,757. *New York*, 1850—94,500 children taught, of whom 9,679 were taught for 12 whole months; unincorporated and private schools, 1,697, and 70,606 pupils; number of colored pupils, 4,971; expended for school purposes, 1851, \$2,249,814. *Rhode Island*, 1852—whole number of scholars, 26,200; average attendance, 18,722; cannot read and write, 2,744. *California*, 1853—3,314 scholars. *Indiana*—State Board reports to Legislature, State pays a quota out of fines and licenses, etc. *Iowa*, 1850—914 schools, 799 teachers, academies 14, colleges 4, other schools 44; public scholars 24,804. *Connecticut*, 1853—1,642 school districts; whole number of children between 4 and 16, 96,382; capital of school fund, \$3,049,482; revenue from \$143,693; town deposit fund, \$763,601; 16, 1780 over 16; average attendance, 55,100; private schools, in winter 403, pupils 8,100, tuition \$162,000; teachers, winter, 1,060 male, 730 female; summer, 670 male, 1,020 female. *Vermont*, 1850—2,594 districts; public moneys for same, \$90,893, exclusive of district taxes; whole expense of schools, \$217,403; paid to teachers, \$127,671, board, \$70,492, fuel, \$19,837; average expense scholar, \$2.20. *Rhode Island*—over 4 and under 15, 1852, 23,959; at school, 26,200; expended, \$115,160.21. *New Hampshire*, 1852—raised for schools, \$4,900. *Maine*—2,853 male teachers in 1851, and 4,142 female; attendance in summer 129,000; winter, 137,000. *Massachusetts*, 1852—number of public schools 4,056—persons between 5 and 15, 303,680; scholars in summer, 185,752; in winter, 199,183; average attendance, 136,309; number under 5 years old at school, 18,260; over males; total 4,568; average length of public schools, 7 months and 15 days; in winter, 2,085 males, and 2,483 females; including board, \$37.26 per month—wages of female including board, \$15.36; raised by taxes for the support of schools, including only the wages of teachers, board and fuel, \$910,216.04; voluntary contributions of board, fuel and money, to maintain or prolong public schools, \$39,778.87; appropriated to schools, as income of local funds, \$37,174.63; received by the towns as their share of the income of the State school fund, \$11,558.23; aggregate expended on public schools, for wages, fuel, and superintendence, \$1,036,646.32; raised by taxes, (including income of surplus revenue,) for the education of each child in the State between 5 and 15, per child, \$4.54; number of incorporated academies returned, 71; average number of scholars, 4,220; aggregate paid for tuition; \$22,530.29; number of private schools, 749; estimated average attendance upon private schools, 16,121; estimated amount paid for tuition in private schools, \$231,967.28; expended on public and private schools, and academies, exclusive of the cost of repairing and erecting school edifices, \$1,351,193.89. In addition to this expenditure, the State appropriated, in 1852, to the State reform school, \$20,000; education of the blind, \$9,000; education of the deaf and dumb, at Hartford, \$9,726; education of idiots, \$3,750; American Institute of instruction, \$300; county teachers' association, \$550; agricultural societies, \$10,000. *Georgia*—no public schools strictly, but schools receive a certain amount of aid from State funds. This is true for many Southern States. *Maryland* has appropriated \$600,000 from government distribution fund as a school fund, yielding with other means, \$65,631 per annum. *Indiana*—value of school fund \$3,628,215; scholars, 1851, 225,318, schools, 5,299, children in State 400,000. *North Carolina*—annual common school

The proportion of scholars of every description in institutions of learning in all countries as compared with the United States will here be seen. The figures for foreign nations are taken from the note below, and from the table of population on page 42.

fund, \$90,000. *Virginia*—school fund \$1,606,802—32,072 scholars. *Arkansas*, 1850—though common schools are generally organized, their condition is not flourishing. *Texas*—primary and common schools are established in the chief towns and counties. *Delaware*, 1853—12,388 scholars, income of school fund, \$27,507; contributions and taxes, \$17,089; total, \$44,596. *Mississippi*, 1850—782 public schools and 189 academies and other schools. *Kentucky*, 1851—school fund, \$1,400,270; yields annually \$75,000; scholars, 186,111; average scholars, 74,343; total expended for schools, \$11,666. *Missouri*—State and school fund, \$575,667; scholars, 160,000. *Tennessee*, 1851—common school fund, \$14,468; academy fund, \$18,000. *South Carolina*, 1852—appropriated for free schools, \$36,188.34. *Florida*, 1851—payment from school fund, \$39,000. *Michigan*—the present constitution of Michigan contains this liberal provision, which the State from her land and other funds has abundant means of carrying out.

"The legislature shall, within five years after the adoption of this constitution, provide for and establish a system of Primary Schools, whereby a school shall be kept without charge for tuition, at least three months in each year, in every school district in the State; and all instruction in said school shall be conducted in the English language. A school shall be maintained in each school district at least three months in each year. Any school district neglecting to maintain such schools, shall be deprived, for the ensuing year, of its proportion of the income of the primary school fund; and all funds arising from taxes for the support of schools."

Boston, 1850.—Number of public schools 220; scholars in summer, 21,723, winter, 21,942; average summer, 17,540, winter, 18,123; number under 5 years old, at school, 1,629; number over 15 at school, 619; number between 5 and 15 in the town, 24,722; average length of schools for the year, 10 months; amount raised by taxes for schools, including wages of teachers, board and fuel, \$196,650; school funds, income of which for schools, \$8,000; number of academies, and private schools 53; average scholars 1,549; paid for tuition, \$94,500.

New York, 1850.—Average length of schools, 11 months; paid teachers \$162,451; paid for tuition, \$94,500, \$230,585; number of volumes in district libraries, 9,240; number of children taught, 64,478, of whom 27,868 attended less than 4 months, and but 958 the whole 12 months; number of children between 5 and 16, 92,659; average number of pupils, 36,586; number of colored children at school, 2,610.

Philadelphia, 1850-51.—One high school, one normal, 53 grammar, 34 secondary—total schools 270; scholars, male, 24,508, female, 23,548; total 48,056. Expended for schools, 1851-52, \$446,199; pupils, 49,635.

Baltimore, 1852.—Three high schools, 21 grammar and 26 primary schools, and 0,081 pupils, of whom in grammar schools and high schools, 5,280. Expended for school purposes, \$72,308.

Charleston, 1850.—One college and one high school; 5 public schools, 394 scholars, \$3,000 expended—average time of scholars at school, 5 years.

New Orleans, 1852.—Thirty-four schools, 8,761 pupils; estimated expenditure 1853, \$200,000; receipts \$65,000.

Cincinnati, 1853.—Number of pupils remaining in schools, 8,881, of which 15 were over 16 years old and none were under six.

The returns for the above cities are taken from official reports. A comparative statement for the several cities, was prepared for one of these reports, and is appended, with some omissions supplied, though the figures differ from those already given. This difference is perhaps to be attributed to the statistics being for different years.

Cities.	Population.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Cost of Tuition.
Boston.....	135,000	200	331	91,000	*\$241,860.00
New York.....	517,000	199	332	35,164	230,685.74
Philadelphia.....	409,000	256	727	45,383	330,979.54
Baltimore.....	169,012	34	119	7,093	45,352.84
Cincinnati.....	116,000	†17	124	6,006	*\$1,623.97
St. Louis.....	81,000	73	168	6,642	.....
New Orleans†.....	101,778	34	.....	8,761	200,000.00

* Besides the amounts expended for tuition, there were paid for new buildings, in Boston, \$56,000—and in Cincinnati, \$10,004.08.

† The number of schools in Cincinnati, is taken from the several tabular statements in the report of 1850. From the number of teachers and amount of money expended, it seems to be too small.

‡ 1853—Whites.

Germany.—School laws adopted in Wirtemberg 1559, and modified in 1565, in Saxony in 1560, and improved in 1580, in Hesse in 1565, and in Brandenburg still earlier, substantially established the school system, which prevails at this day throughout Germany. Thus is recognized on the part of government the duty to co-operate with parents in the education of their children, and to provide against their neglect of doing so. This was secured in every state of Germany before the beginning of the present century.

Prussia.—The cardinal provisions of the school system are, that all children between the ages of 7 and 14 shall regularly attend school, and that their teachers shall be educated. As a proof of the workings of the system, in 1846 out of 122,897 men in the standing army, only 2 soldiers were found who could not both read and write. In 1846 there were 24,030 schools—average attendance of scholars, boys 1,235,448, girls 1,197,885 in elementary schools; in higher schools 43,516 boys and 48,302 girls; in town schools 15,624 scholars; in normal schools 2,186 pupils. Population 1846, 16,000,000; aggregate schools, primary 25,332 and 2,540,775 pupils; add 117 gymnasia for classical education, with 29,474 scholars and 1,664 professors; 7 universities, with 4,000 students and 471 professors; 382 infant schools, and 25,000 scholars, besides other special schools. In 1845 there were in the whole of Prussia only 2 young men in one hundred between the ages of 20 and 22, who could not read, write and cipher; 34,000 teachers had all been thoroughly educated in the studies they were to teach; 1843, number of children between 7 and 14, 2,992,124; at school 2,328,146; 1849 there were 24,201 elementary schools with 30,885 teachers, and 2,453,062 pupils; 890 academies, with 4,187 teachers, and 122,873 pupils; 117 gymnasia or colleges, with 1,664 teachers, and 29,474 pupils; and 7 universities with 255 professors and 4,306 students. The number of children between 6 and 14 years of age, and capable of receiving instruction, was 3,223,362, while the number of those who actually received it was 2,605,408.

Saxony.—Population 1846, 1,809,623—1 university, 85 professors and 835 students, 6 academics in arts and mining, 43 professors and 1,400 pupils; 11 gymnasia, 131 teachers, 1,590 pupils, 6 higher schools, 18 teachers and 270 pupils; 3 special, for commerce, &c., 240 pupils, 9 teachers, seminaries, 362 pupils, 17 schools of industry, &c., 779 pupils; 69 others, 6,966 pupils; 24 schools for lace making, 1,928 pupils; 2,155 common schools, 311,454 elementary scholars.

Baden, 1844.—Population 400,000—two universities, 4 lyceums, 6 gymnasia, 6 pedagogiums, 14 latin schools, 8 female seminaries, 4 normal schools, 2 trade and military schools, 2,121 common schools.

TABLE CLI.—Proportion of Scholars at Schools, to the whole Population.

Countries.	1 scholar to every	Countries.	1 scholar to every
	Persons		Persons
Maine.....	3.1	Great Britain.....	8.5
Denmark.....	4.6	“ actually at school.....	7.
United States.....	4.9	France.....	10.5
“ including slaves.....	5.6	Austria.....	13.7
Sweden.....	5.6	Holland.....	14.3
Saxony.....	6.0	Ireland.....	14.5
Prussia.....	6.2	Greece.....	18.
Norway.....	7.0	Russia.....	50.
Belgium.....	8.3	Portugal.....	81.7

The comparisons in every instance are to the total population, and therefore will be somewhat affected by the greater or less predominance of persons at the school ages. With all

Wittenberg.—1 University—nine real schools, six gymnasia, five lyceæ, 87 latin schools, 2 religious, 1 polytechnic, 1 agricultural, 7 of art, 2 girl seminaries, 2,332 common schools, 6 teachers' seminaries. At the institute near Stutgard the course of agricultural education is as follows:—*Barnard*.

1st. *Agriculture*.—General principles of farming and horticulture, including the culture of the vine. The breeding of cattle, growing of wool, raising of horses, rearing of silkworms, arrangement and direction of farms, estimation of the value of farms, book-keeping.

2d. *Forestry*.—Encyclopedia of forestry, botany of forests, culture and superintendence of forests, guard of forests, hunting, taxation, uses of forests, technology. Laws and regulations, accounts, and technical correspondence relating to forests.

3d. *Accessory Branches*.—Veterinary art, agriculture technology, especially the manufacture of beet sugar, brewing, vinegar making and distilling. The construction of roads and hydraulic works. Besides these special branches, the following general courses are pursued. 1st. *The Natural Sciences*.—Geology, physiology of plants, botany as applied to agriculture and forestry. Natural history of animals, beneficial or noxious to plants and trees. General chemistry and its applications to agriculture. Physics and meteorology. 2d. *Mathematics*.—Theoretical and practical geometry, elements of trigonometry, arithmetic, elements of algebra.

Bozaria.—Population 4,250,000; 6,065 common schools, with 556,239 pupils, and 150 higher schools, universities, &c., with 99,512 scholars.

Austria, 1848. —Population 23,652,000; children from 5 to 13, 2,886,441; total at school 2,338,985, of which boys 1,314,469, girls 1,024,525—superior institutions exclusive of Hungary, 222, with 1868 professors and 50,497 scholars, besides academies, &c.; 1849, 12,776 university students, 1,057,146 boys, 836,793 girls; total 1,887,939 elementary scholars, (exclusive of Hungary) 1850, 549 colleges, with 72,286 students, 33,340 public schools, 43,381 teachers and 2,502,874 pupils, and 34,137 academy and other scholars.

Switzerland.—Nearly every boy and girl below the age of 17 can read and write.

France, 1843. —Whole number of communes 37,038; number provided with primary schools 34,578; total number of schools, primary and superior, for boys and girls 59,833; to which add night and Sunday schools for laborers, at which in 1843, 95,064 adults were taught. Of the total primary schools 56,812 are Catholic, 1,080 Protestant, 115 Jewish; 1,831 mixed; total scholars 1843, 3,164,297, of which 763,820 were gratuitously educated, and 2,400,447 who paid something. Normal schools 78, professors 495; secondary pupils in colleges and higher institutions, 69,341.

Belgium.—The system embraces primary schools, high schools, intermediate schools, normal, universities, industrial schools; 1850, 1,975 university students, 4,433 gymnasia students, 32,019 scholars in academies and higher schools, 268,186 boys, and 225,557 girls; total, 493,773 in elementary schools.

Holland.—382,376 scholars in primary schools, 1,300 in Latin schools, 1,800 in universities, total 385,476 in 1846, or one in every eight of the population; 1849, 3 universities and 1,037 students, 67 gymnasia with 1,776 scholars, 1,619 academies with 40,020 scholars, 2,448 elementary schools, with 166,889 scholars; total scholars, excluding students, 208,685.

Denmark.—4,700 primary schools and 300,000 pupils.

Ireland, 1847. —402,632 scholars; 1848, 507,469; 1849, 480,633.

Sweden, 1850. —Population 3,358,667, of which in various schools and educated at home, between 9 and 15 years of age, 448,205.

Portugal, 1850. —1,206 university scholars, 2,840 academy, 38,754 elementary scholars.

Norway.—In 1837 one-seventh of the population were being educated in the public schools.

Russia.—600,000 scholars educated by the government, and 597,000 estimated as receiving home education; total 1,200,000.

Greece.—47,060 pupils at all schools, 1853. In England and Wales the whole number of day scholars at school has risen from 674,883, or 1 in 17 of the population in 1818, to 2,108,473 in 1851, or 1 in 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ of the population. The day scholars having increased 212 per cent., and the population but 57 per cent. There were also in 1851, 2,407,409 children attending the Sunday schools.

Great Britain, 1851.

Pupils.	Public Day Schools.			Private Day Schools.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
On the books.....	791,548	616,021	1,407,569	347,694	353,210	700,904
Attending school March 31st, 1851.....	635,107	480,130	1,115,237	317,388	322,351	639,739
Total public and private on books.....	1,426,655	1,096,151	2,522,806	665,082	675,561	1,340,643
Total at school 31st March, public and private.....	932,495	802,481	1,734,976			

Proportion of scholars on books to total population, 11.76 per cent, or 1 in 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. Number in attendance to those on books, 83 per cent.

Estimating for the schools not properly returned, the whole number of day schools will be swelled to 46,114, of which 15,584 were public, and 30,530 were private, number of scholars to 2,144,377, of which 1,417,300 public, and 727,077 private. There were 955,865 scholars by one report in Church of England schools, 34,750 in Roman Catholic, 29,000, in ragged schools, etc.

corrections, the results are sufficiently remarkable. Maine has a larger proportion at school than any other State or country; Denmark exceeds the United States, and the United States exceeds all other countries, even if the slaves are not excluded from the calculation. Portugal is lowest in the list and is followed by Russia. The results cannot be considered as more than a fair approximation though founded upon official data. They do not take into account the greater or less time which each scholar is at school, or the greater or less amount of proficiency attained.

In the Southern States the number of children educated at home by private tutors in consequence of the population being scattered, is immensely greater in proportion to the whole than in other parts of the Union. Such children are therefore not reported in the table of institutions, and would perhaps be omitted in that of scholars by families, since the marshals were only required to ask what member of the family has been at school within the last year: "he is to insert a mark opposite the names of all those whether male or female who have been at educational institutions within that period." Again in the same States a large number of students are always abroad for education, and are returned with the schools, colleges, &c., of other States. An examination of Massachusetts shows, out of 2,357 "students" mentioned, 711 or one-third nearly, born out of the State, and 152, or one-fifteenth born in the South. On the other hand a southern town taken at random, furnished one out of three editors, four out of twelve teachers, two out of seven clergymen born in the non-slaveholding States.

The average annual time of attendance at school of each child is much larger in the Southern than in the Northern States, in consequence of white labor being less required in industrial pursuits. Thus three children at school for nine months may, for some purposes be compared with nine children at school for three months, &c. It would require perhaps ten times the number of school-houses and teachers in Virginia, to educate the same number of persons as in Massachusetts. "The social intercourse of the South compensates to some extent for its want of schools. The people are taught to think and to converse, and the reunions which are so frequent are the occasions of interchanging opinions and of diffusing intelligence."

The statistics for this note are made up from official sources, and in some cases where these have not been accessible, from other data. In addition there are in Europe 345 schools of agriculture, with lectures in 16 universities on the same subject.

In the whole of England and Wales, among 367,894 couples married in 3 years, 122,458 men and 181,378 women could neither read nor write. In 1842, 38,031 men and 56,965 women, out of a total of 118,825 couples, affixed their marks instead of signatures; in 1844, 42,912 men and 65,073 women out of a total of 132,349 couples. In 1846 in London, 11.6 per cent. of the men, and 22.6 of the women affixed their mark. Throughout all England and Wales, 32.6 per cent. of the men and 48.1 of the women marrying, affixed their mark. In the French army in 1851, of 311,318 conscripts, 34 in a hundred could neither read nor write, 34 could read only, 593 in a hundred could read and write, 3 in 100 unknown. It has already been stated that in the Prussian army of 123,897 only 2 persons could not read and write.

Professor Tucker remarks as follows upon the statistics of education for 1840, at the North and the South: "These diversities are attributable to several causes, but principally to the difference in density of numbers, and in the proportion of town population. In a thinly peopled country, it is very difficult for a poor man to obtain schooling for his children, either by his own means, or by any means that the State is likely to provide, but where the population is dense, and especially in towns, it is quite practicable to give to every child the rudiments of education, without onerously taxing the community. This is almost literally true in all the New England States and New York, and is said to be the case in the Kingdom of Prussia. It is true that, in the North-western States, and particularly those which are exempt from slaves, the number of their elementary schools is much greater than that of the Southern or South-western States, although their population is not much more dense; but, besides that, the settlers of those States, who were mostly from New England or New York, brought with them a deep sense of the value and importance of the schools for the people, they were better able to provide such schools, in consequence of their making their settlement, as had been done in their parent States, in townships and villages. We thus see that Michigan, which has but a thin population even in the settled parts of the State, has schools for nearly one-seventh of its population. The wise policy pursued, first in New England, and since by the States settled principally by their emigrants, of laying off their territory into townships, and of selling all the lands of a portion before those of other townships are brought into market, has afforded their first settlers the benefits of social intercourse and of co-operation. In this way they were at once provided with places of worship, and with schools adapted to their circumstances."

Mr. Porter, in his *Progress of Great Britain*, remarks upon the deficiency of actual information which often exists among those who are capable of reading and writing:

"The reports of the statistical societies of Manchester and London have shown how unworthy of the name of education, is the result of what is attempted in the majority of schools frequented by children of the working classes, and which are frequently kept by persons whose only qualification for this employment seems to be their unfitness for every other."

"A lamentable proof of the correctness of this remark is offered in the following extract from the report for 1839, of the chaplain of the Juvenile Prison at Parkhurst.—One point has forcibly struck my attention, and that is, the comparatively large amount of acquirement in the mechanical elements of instruction (the art of reading and repetition from memory,) contrasted with the lamentably small degree of actual knowledge possessed, either of moral duty or religious principle."

"This appears mainly to have arisen from the meaning of the words read, or sounds repeated, having rarely been made the subjects of inquiry or reflection. The following digest will in some degree illustrate this position. Your Lordship will perceive that although fifty-eight prisoners can in some degree read, eighty-three repeat some or all of the church catechism, and forty-three possess some knowledge of Holy Scripture, only twenty-nine (exactly half the number of readers) can give even a little account of the meaning of words read, or sounds in use; and of these it appears very often to be the strength of the intellect exercised at the moment, and not the result of *prior* reflection, that lends them to the meaning of a word."

"Another feature of the moral condition of the Parkhurst prisoners cannot but arrest the attention strongly, and that is, the very large proportion that have received instruction for a considerable period of time in the various schools with which our country abounds. A digest of this portion of the general table will show, that out of 102 lads; 84 have attended schools; 69 of whom have been day scholars for terms longer than a year, eight only having never been at school."

"Read tolerable 20; read indifferently 38; read scarcely at all 14; read not at all 30—total 102. Of those there attended school from 8 to 12 years, 2; from 5 to 8, 5; from 3 to 5, 21; from 1 to 3, 44; under 1 year, 22; never at school, 8—total 102."

In the table which follows, the proportion of whites at school, as returned by families, to the total whites, and to the whites between the ages of 5 and 15, native and foreign, is given. The foreign whites of those ages were obtained by taking 14 per cent. of the whole foreign, as is explained in the note.*

TABLE CLII.—*Native and Foreign Whites, and the proportion of those at School—1850.*

States and Territories.	Native whites.	Foreign whites.	Whites, including unknown nativity.	Native whites between 5 and 15.	Foreign whites between 5 and 15.	Native whites at school.	Per cent. of whites at school.	Per cent. of native whites at school.	Per cent. of foreign at school.	Per cent. of native whites at school to those of 5 and under 15.	Per cent. of foreign whites at school to those of 5 and under 15.
Alabama	418,015	7,498	425,514	125,845	1,049	62,670	14.72	15.01	1.44	49.80	10.29
Arkansas	159,946	1,468	161,414	49,291	205	23,332	14.30	13.33	1.32	47.33	8.78
California	69,562	21,629	91,191	1,010	3,028	975	1.08	1.40	.08	96.53	.56
Columbia, Dist. of	32,995	4,913	37,908	8,620	688	6,018	16.08	18.24	1.73	69.81	12.35
Connecticut	324,095	38,374	362,469	70,879	5,372	79,957	22.70	21.58	6.45	112.81	40.09
Delaware	65,917	5,243	71,160	18,107	734	13,890	19.97	21.07	6.22	76.71	44.41
Florida	44,452	2,740	47,192	12,964	383	4,638	10.05	10.43	3.93	35.77	28.19
Georgia	514,506	6,452	520,958	155,606	903	76,914	14.76	14.95	1.56	49.43	11.18
Illinois	730,822	111,860	842,682	227,105	15,660	173,080	21.51	23.68	7.94	76.21	56.76
Indiana	919,272	55,537	974,809	280,844	7,775	217,300	22.52	23.64	4.95	77.23	35.16
Iowa	170,553	21,014	191,567	53,326	2,942	34,366	18.48	20.15	5.20	64.44	37.13
Kentucky	728,711	31,401	760,112	213,587	4,396	129,667	17.19	17.79	3.98	60.71	28.43
Louisiana	187,558	67,302	254,860	51,742	9,423	29,576	12.85	15.76	4.85	57.10	34.33
Maine	549,674	31,693	581,367	141,454	4,437	182,770	31.96	33.25	10.00	129.21	71.57
Maryland	366,850	51,011	417,861	97,348	7,141	58,770	14.46	16.03	3.22	60.37	23.45
Massachusetts	819,044	163,598	982,642	176,104	23,904	209,854	22.40	25.62	6.66	119.10	47.70
Michigan	339,223	54,633	393,856	101,119	7,643	100,644	26.77	26.73	9.36	99.53	68.13
Mississippi	290,447	4,782	295,229	83,416	669	48,751	16.50	16.78	1.09	55.14	7.47
Missouri	514,527	76,570	591,097	159,504	10,720	91,991	16.09	17.63	4.23	57.61	3.12
New Hampshire	333,057	14,257	347,314	66,463	1,906	85,925	27.76	25.05	8.58	130.79	01.27
New Jersey	405,492	59,804	465,296	107,449	8,372	86,566	18.75	21.33	4.53	80.56	32.36
New York	2,285,630	655,924	2,941,554	617,933	91,731	638,640	22.56	26.73	7.51	103.85	53.67
North Carolina	550,267	2,565	552,832	133,140	359	100,041	18.19	18.18	21.46	65.32	132.03
Ohio	1,732,698	218,099	1,950,797	509,884	20,534	495,996	26.20	28.62	7.46	97.46	53.63
Pennsylvania	1,953,276	303,105	2,256,381	540,972	48,442	482,324	22.05	24.60	5.21	89.16	27.39
Rhode Island	119,975	23,829	143,804	26,007	3,336	27,161	19.71	23.64	5.01	102.08	35.01
South Carolina	266,000	8,508	274,508	76,360	1,191	30,903	14.87	15.03	3.53	52.37	25.19
Tennessee	749,601	5,632	755,233	224,367	789	145,063	19.30	19.47	2.78	65.05	21.22
Texas	135,938	17,620	153,558	40,060	2,466	18,768	12.57	13.81	3.41	45.82	24.37
Vermont	279,383	33,688	313,071	69,455	4,716	88,656	29.40	31.73	10.38	127.48	74.13
Virginia	871,393	22,952	894,345	244,399	3,913	109,500	12.26	12.56	.92	44.80	6.55
Wisconsin	193,478	110,471	303,949	60,677	15,466	45,441	18.49	23.48	9.85	74.00	70.55
Terri- tories. Minnesota	4,058	1,977	6,035	1,004	277	200	3.43	4.93	.35	10.92	2.53
New Mexico	59,165	2,151	61,316	15,453	301	464	7.57	.78	.09	3.00	.66
Oregon	11,937	959	12,896	3,116	134	1,850	14.33	10.72	2.61	59.37	18.65
Utah	8,276	2,044	10,320	2,446	285	1,969	17.96	21.12	3.23	80.50	23.07
Total	17,279,899	2,240,581	19,520,480	4,792,576	313,681	3,915,620	20.78	20.00	6.58	80.81	51.73

The following table will show the educational results of the Census of 1840. Under the instructions, white and free colored scholars would be included.

TABLE CLIII.—*Education Statistics of 1840.*

STATES.	Universities and colleges.	Students.	Academies and grammar schools.	Scholars.	Primary schools.	Scholars.	Scholars at public charge.	White illiterate over 20 years old.
Maine	4	268	86	8,477	3,385	164,477	60,212	3.91
New Hampshire	2	433	68	5,799	2,127	83,632	7,715	9.93
Vermont	2	233	46	4,113	2,402	82,817	14,701	2.50
Massachusetts	4	769	251	16,746	3,362	160,257	158,351	4.28
Rhode Island	2	324	52	3,664	434	17,355	10,749	1.61
Connecticut	4	832	137	4,865	1,619	65,739	10,912	5.35
New England States	19	2,837	630	43,664	13,320	574,277	262,610	13.01

* The foreign born children between five and fifteen years of age in four counties of Iowa, four of Michigan, three of Tennessee, three of Rhode Island, five of Louisiana, and one ward of New York, were exactly ascertained from the returns, and constituted 13.5 per cent. of the whole foreign born there. The proportion of those who arrived in the country between five and fifteen years of age in 1845, '47, and '52, was about 15 per cent. A mean between the two was taken, or 14 per cent. The foreign born over twenty years of age were obtained from the returns of immigration for the same years, which showed an average of about 60 per cent.

TABLE CLIII.—Continued.

STATES.	Universi- ties and colleges.	Students.	Acade- mies and grammar schools.	Scholars.	Primary schools.	Scholars.	Scholars at public charge.	White il- literate over 20 years old.
New York.....	19	1,285	505	34,715	10,563	502,367	27,075	44,452
New Jersey.....	3	443	66	3,027	1,207	52,583	7,128	6,385
Pennsylvania.....	20	2,034	290	15,970	4,968	179,080	73,902	33,840
Delaware.....	1	23	20	764	152	6,924	1,571	4,832
Maryland.....	12	813	127	4,178	587	16,982	6,565	11,605
District of Columbia.....	2	224	26	1,350	29	251	482	1,033
Middle States.....	50	4,822	1,034	60,043	17,516	759,696	110,729	102,247
Virginia.....	13	1,097	382	11,083	1,561	35,331	9,791	58,787
North Carolina.....	2	158	141	4,398	632	14,937	124	56,609
South Carolina.....	1	168	117	4,326	506	12,520	3,524	20,615
Georgia.....	11	632	176	7,878	601	15,661	1,333	30,717
Florida.....	.....	.....	18	732	51	925	14	1,303
Southern States.....	27	2,045	834	28,417	3,411	79,274	14,786	168,031
Alabama.....	2	152	114	5,018	639	16,243	3,213	22,592
Mississippi.....	7	454	71	2,553	382	8,236	107	8,360
Louisiana.....	12	989	52	1,995	179	3,573	1,190	4,861
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	8	300	113	2,614	.....	6,567
Tennessee.....	8	492	152	5,539	983	25,090	6,907	58,531
Southwestern States.....	20	2,087	397	15,405	2,296	55,756	11,417	100,911
Missouri.....	6	495	47	1,926	642	10,788	526	19,457
Kentucky.....	10	1,419	116	4,906	952	21,611	439	46,018
Ohio.....	18	1,717	73	4,310	5,186	218,069	51,812	35,394
Indiana.....	4	322	54	2,046	1,521	48,189	6,029	38,100
Illinois.....	5	311	43	1,967	1,241	34,876	1,683	27,502
Michigan.....	5	158	19	485	975	29,701	998	2,173
Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	2	65	77	1,937	315	1,701
Iowa.....	.....	.....	1	25	63	1,500	.....	1,118
Northwestern States.....	48	4,422	347	16,630	10,657	376,241	62,692	165,463
Total.....	173	16,233	3,242	164,159	47,209	1,845,244	468,264	540,693

TABLE CLIV.—Age of Population for purposes of Educational Comparison, 1850.

States and Territories.	Under 20 Whites.	TWENTY YEARS AND OVER.					
		Whites.	free col- ored.	white and free colored.	white foreign.	foreign white and free col'd.	native white and free col'd.
Alabama.....	248,097	178,417	1,082	179,500	4,498	4,595	174,995
Arkansas.....	97,402	64,787	310	65,097	880	882	64,215
California.....	11,376	80,257	829	81,086	12,937	13,081	68,005
Columbia, District of.....	18,400	19,541	5,277	24,818	2,977	2,950	21,868
Connecticut.....	153,862	209,237	4,425	213,662	23,024	23,110	185,552
Delaware.....	36,873	34,296	8,112	42,408	3,145	3,151	39,277
Florida.....	25,898	21,305	442	21,747	1,644	1,661	20,086
Georgia.....	303,798	217,774	1,390	219,164	3,871	3,892	215,272
Illinois.....	476,823	369,213	2,657	371,866	67,116	67,135	304,733
Indiana.....	565,179	411,975	4,815	416,790	33,322	33,343	383,447
Iowa.....	110,608	81,273	159	81,432	12,608	12,609	68,823
Kentucky.....	429,042	332,370	5,478	337,848	18,840	18,852	318,996
Louisiana.....	121,458	134,033	9,052	143,085	40,385	40,639	102,146
Maine.....	288,396	293,417	755	294,172	19,017	19,095	275,077
Maryland.....	208,084	209,859	37,194	247,053	30,606	30,725	216,328
Massachusetts.....	416,917	508,533	5,374	513,907	98,158	98,414	475,493
Michigan.....	210,831	184,240	1,348	185,588	32,755	32,821	152,767
Mississippi.....	172,496	123,222	489	123,711	2,869	2,872	120,859
Missouri.....	334,936	257,068	1,602	258,670	45,942	45,955	212,715
New Hampshire.....	137,224	180,232	322	180,554	8,554	8,559	171,005
New Jersey.....	230,849	234,660	19,055	246,715	35,882	35,968	210,747
New York.....	1,436,113	1,612,212	28,167	1,640,379	393,134	393,557	1,246,822
North Carolina.....	301,108	251,922	19,050	263,972	1,539	1,548	262,424
Ohio.....	1,064,212	890,838	11,898	902,736	130,860	130,915	771,821
Pennsylvania.....	1,162,874	1,095,286	28,337	1,123,623	181,863	182,050	941,573
Rhode Island.....	62,270	81,605	2,231	83,836	14,300	14,341	69,495
South Carolina.....	149,322	125,241	4,109	129,350	5,105	5,224	124,126
Tennessee.....	440,627	316,209	2,912	319,121	3,382	3,391	315,730
Texas.....	85,869	68,165	193	68,358	10,572	10,608	57,750
Vermont.....	145,980	167,413	411	167,824	20,212	20,229	147,595
Virginia.....	481,372	413,428	25,538	438,966	13,773	13,791	425,175
Wisconsin.....	156,175	148,581	358	148,939	66,282	66,288	82,653
Territo- ries.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Minnesota.....	2,656	3,382	25	3,407	1,186	1,186	2,221
{ New Mexico.....	31,572	29,953	20	29,973	1,291	1,291	28,682
{ Oregon.....	6,499	6,588	93	6,681	575	613	6,068
{ Utah.....	6,223	5,107	10	5,117	1,226	1,226	3,891

The annexed table will show the ratio of whites and colored, native and foreign, who cannot read and write, over 20 years of age, when compared with the whole number of each of these classes, and also when compared with the actual number of and over 20 years of age. The population at 20 was necessarily included, the ages being only classified in periods of 5 and 10 years. As to foreigners over 20 see note on page 150.

TABLE CLV.—*Foreign and Native Illiterate.*

States and Territories.	Per cent. of white illiterate to total white.	Per cent. of free colored illiterate to total free colored.	Per cent. of native white and free colored illiterate to total native white and free colored.	Per cent. of foreign white and free colored illiterate to total foreign white and free colored.	Per cent. of native white and free colored illiterate to total of both native over 20 years of age.	Per cent. of foreign white and free colored illiterate to total of both foreign over 20 years of age.	Foreign illiterate over 20 years of age.	Per cent. of foreign illiterate to total foreign over 20 years of age, supposing the illiterate to be all white
Alabama.....	7.91	10.37	8.06	1.85	18.25	3.03	139	3.09
Arkansas.....	10.37	19.08	10.53	1.84	24.44	3.13	27	3.97
California.....	5.58	12.16	3.30	13.38	2.86	22.30	2,917	22.54
Columbia, District of.....	3.84	31.95	10.11	6.55	17.52	11.14	332	10.93
Connecticut.....	1.30	7.37	.39	10.42	6.62	17.36	4,013	17.43
Delaware.....	6.37	31.23	11.64	7.69	23.03	12.91	404	13.52
Florida.....	8.17	28.97	8.45	10.73	9.18	17.76	295	17.94
Georgia.....	8.99	15.93	7.97	6.26	18.82	10.43	406	10.49
Illinois.....	4.85	22.61	4.80	5.31	9.47	8.88	5,947	8.88
Indiana.....	7.92	19.26	7.46	5.88	9.46	9.79	3,265	9.80
Iowa.....	4.23	9.99	4.14	5.13	8.69	8.54	1,077	8.56
Kentucky.....	8.74	30.15	9.12	7.47	19.93	12.43	2,347	12.45
Louisiana.....	8.30	19.40	8.99	9.19	12.89	15.32	6,271	15.28
Maine.....	1.05	9.95	.39	13.03	.73	21.72	4,148	21.81
Maryland.....	4.98	28.18	8.71	6.74	11.10	11.23	3,451	11.27
Massachusetts.....	2.70	8.89	.22	16.15	.32	26.91	26,484	26.98
Michigan.....	2.00	10.41	1.54	5.50	2.84	9.17	3,009	9.19
Mississippi.....	4.63	13.92	4.62	1.69	10.87	2.82	81	2.82
Missouri.....	6.12	15.16	6.75	2.43	13.49	4.05	1,861	4.05
New Hampshire.....	.93	10.00	.31	14.47	.52	24.11	2,064	24.13
New Jersey.....	3.06	18.76	2.98	9.81	5.10	16.33	5,878	13.59
New York.....	2.99	15.14	1.26	10.37	1.87	17.29	68,059	17.31
North Carolina.....	13.30	21.32	13.86	13.17	30.34	2.19	340	22.03
Ohio.....	3.12	19.74	3.24	4.15	6.31	6.92	9,062	6.92
Pennsylvania.....	2.50	17.42	2.56	8.24	4.56	13.72	24,989	13.74
Rhode Island.....	2.32	7.27	1.01	9.87	1.49	16.45	2,359	16.49
South Carolina.....	5.71	9.82	5.99	1.19	12.73	1.99	104	2.04
Tennessee.....	10.21	17.08	10.33	8.92	18.64	14.89	505	14.90
Texas.....	6.18	14.60	5.94	14.07	11.84	23.45	2,468	23.53
Vermont.....	1.97	7.10	.23	16.68	.37	27.80	5,624	22.33
Virginia.....	8.60	21.19	9.44	4.95	19.90	8.24	1,137	8.25
Wisconsin.....	3.08	14.49	.80	4.44	1.04	7.39	4,902	7.39
Terri- ries. { Minnesota.....	10.74	.....	6.32	19.73	7.60	3.29	390	32.80
New Mexico.....	40.77	18.18	41.27	30.68	61.11	51.12	660	51.15
Oregon.....	1.38	24.15	.82	6.16	1.48	10.27	63	10.05
Utah.....	.85	4.17	1.30	1.61	2.36	2.69	33	2.69
Total.....	4.92	20.83	4.85	8.24	10.35	14.48	195,114	14.51

TABLE CLVI.—*Ratio of Pupils and Illiterate in the great Sections—1840-50.*

Geographical Divisions.	1840.				Pupils to white population per cent., 1840.	Pupils to white and free colored population pr. ct., 1840.	Pupils to white population per cent., 1850.	Pupils to white and free colored population pr. ct., 1850.	Illiterate to white population per ct., 1840.	White illiterate to white population per cent., 1850.
	Whites.*	Free Colored.	Pupils.	Illiterate.						
New England States.....	2,212,165	22,634	620,798	13,041	28.06	27.78	25.90	25.71	.59	1.88
Middle States.....	4,814,015	206,263	824,561	103,247	17.13	16.42	21.79	21.02	2.12	3.16
Southern States.....	1,920,450	84,430	109,736	168,031	5.71	5.47	14.52	13.92	8.75	9.22
Southwestern States.....	1,390,517	34,896	73,248	100,911	5.27	5.14	16.32	16.10	7.29	8.45
Northwestern & Territories.	3,852,448	32,060	307,293	165,463	10.31	10.21	21.72	21.51	4.30	5.03
Slaveholding States.....	4,634,519	215,575	265,307	345,887	5.72	5.47	15.70	15.12	7.46	8.27
Non-slaveholding States.....	9,561,176	170,728	1,760,329	203,806	18.41	18.00	23.35	23.01	2.13	3.36
Total.....	14,195,695	386,303	2,025,636	549,693	12.27	13.89	14.27	20.46	3.87	4.92

* population of the several sections is exclusive of 6,100 sailors, except in the Slaveholding and Non-slaveholding States.

By the preceding table it seems that the proportion of pupils to the whole population has increased largely in the several sections, but most considerably in the South and Southwest. The figures for 1850 are those which were returned by families. The proportion for the Union has increased from 13.89 to 20.14 per cent. On the other hand, in consequence of the large influx of foreigners, those over twenty years of age of the whole white population who cannot read and write has increased in every section, and in the United States from 3.77 per cent. to 5.03. By another table which follows, the proportion of the illiterate native and foreign white and free colored, will be seen. The proportion of foreign illiterate in the Union is twice that of the native, whilst the proportion of foreign illiterate to the whole number of foreign over 20 is only a little less than twice as great as for the native.

TABLE CLVII.—*Ratio of Illiterate Persons, Foreign, Native, and Free Colored in 1850.*

Geographical Divisions.	Whites.										Free Colored	
	Native including unknown.	Illiterate.	Ratio per cent.	Native over 20 years old.	Ratio.	Foreign.	Illiterate.	Ratio per cent.	Foreign over 20 years old.	Ratio of illiterate per cent.	Illiterate.	Ratio per cent.
New England.	2,399,651	6,219	.26	1,495,437	.42	305,444	44,692	14.63	183,263	24.39	1,678	8.45
Middle States.	5,219,747	96,181	1.84	3,205,854	3.00	1,079,300	103,096	9.55	647,580	15.92	51,111	22.42
Southern "	2,247,948	209,032	9.30	1,029,570	20.30	43,218	2,232	5.22	25,930	8.80	19,989	21.20
Southwestern.	1,946,468	163,738	8.41	884,833	16.63	104,314	9,511	9.12	62,588	15.20	5,018	18.54
Northwest....	5,343,818	285,515	4.97	2,675,657	9.92	679,499	31,470	4.63	407,699	7.73	12,399	21.44
California and Territories..	154,855	27,099	17.50	125,287	21.63	22,806	4,063	14.13	17,283	23.51	127	12.47
Slave States...	5,905,748	494,161	8.37	2,867,537	17.23	316,670	20,178	6.37	190,002	10.62	58,444	24.75
Free States...	11,406,759	273,623	2.40	6,649,001	4.12	1,923,911	174,936	9.09	1,154,344	15.15	32,078	16.55
Total	17,312,487	787,784	4.55	9,516,533	8.28	2,240,581	195,114	8.71	1,344,346	14.51	90,522	21.03

In New England, so admirable is the school system and so deserving of all imitation, that only one person over twenty years of age is incapable of reading and writing, in every four hundred of the number of native whites. In the south and southwest the number is one in about twelve; and in the territories one in about six; in the slaveholding states one in twelve; in the non-slaveholding one in forty; in the whole Union one in about twenty-two. In this calculation the unknown nativities are given to the natives, and the free colored illiterate are supposed to be native, as they have not been separated. If all the foreign illiterate be assumed to be white, it would seem they are in excess in the southern States over the northern, in proportion to the whole number, and that for the Union they are nearly twice as numerous as the native, being about one illiterate to every twelve foreign born persons. Comparing, however, with the total foreign over twenty, assuming sixty per cent. to be of that age, as is explained in another place, it appears that one in every seven in the United States cannot read and write, whilst for the native one in twelve. The proportion of colored natives who cannot read and write is about 21.03; the same at the south and in the north west; sixteen per cent. in the non-slaveholding States and twenty-four per cent. in the slaveholding States, assuming all the illiterate colored to be native. The assumptions do not affect the result in any appreciable manner, though necessary to the calculation.

TABLE CLVIII.

Geographical Divisions.	Native whites at school to those of 5 & under 15, per ct.	Foreign whites at school to those of 5 & under 15, per ct.
New England States	122.57	52.60
Southern States	51.53	21.00
Northwest	80.28	52.05
Slaveholding States.....	56.09	27.23
Non-slaveholding States.....	96.90	50.25
Total.....	82.25	47.00

The actual ages of persons attending school is given in the table for the county of Franklin, in Kentucky; for East Feliciana, Plaquemines, Point Coupee, Rapides and Ouachita, Louisiana; Allegan, Barry, Berrien and Branch, Michigan; Erie, Ohio; Pike and Potter, Pennsylvania; Bristol, Kent and Washington, Rhode Island; Abbeville, Anderson, Barnwell, Beaufort, Charleston, Marion and Marlboro', South Carolina. In the same counties there was but one foreign colored at school, and 219 native colored, of whom six were under 5, three above 20, and thirty-one between 15 and 20, of the whole population of these counties.

TABLE CLIX.—*Classification of the Age and Nativity of Whites attending School.*

For several counties in the States of	Under 5.		5 and under 15.				15 and under 20.				20 and up- wards.				Total.				Aggregate classified.		
	Male		Fe- male.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Fem		Male.			Female.	
	Native.		Foreign.		Native.		Foreign.		Native.		Foreign.		Native.		Foreign.		Native.			Foreign.	
	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.		Native.	Foreign.
Kentucky.....	5	1	510	2	523	2	140	....	79	..	15	8	670	2	614	2	1,288			
Louisiana.....	8	4	912	4	858	3	228	3	139	1	46	24	1,194	71	1,025	5	2,231				
Michigan.....	140	4	3,359	82	3,287	80	923	27	694	11	128	5	5,541	118	4,153	102	8,922				
Ohio.....	78	85	1,696	105	1,653	94	512	31	381	26	54	7	2,340	143	1,444	124	4,751				
Pennsylvania..	83	77	1,122	25	1,088	17	199	4	170	2	15	1	1,419	33	1,345	21	2,815				
Rhode Island..	196	7	3,229	93	3,118	93	775	5	546	3	92	74	4,292	105	3,887	104	8,388				
South Carolina	34	1	6,034	110	5,711	77	1,561	7	1,001	10	230	49	7,859	118	6,784	87	14,848				

TABLE CLX.—*Education—Free Colored—Mulatto and Black.*

States and Cities.	Attending School.			Illiterate.		
	Blacks.	Mulattoes	Total.	Blacks.	Mulattoes	Total.
Connecticut.....	945	319	1,264	416	151	567
Louisiana.....	127	1,092	1,219	1,157	2,232	3,389
New York.....	963	455	1,418	1,263	404	1,667
New Orleans.....	118	890	1,008	1,031	1,248	2,279

3. THE PRESS.—Another important branch of social statistics is supplied by the periodical press. In every country the Press must be regarded a great educational agency. Professor Tucker well remarks: "In attending to the vast it does not overlook the minute. We meet with the speculations of wisdom and science, the effusions of sentiment, the sallies of wit. The most secluded hermit, if he only takes a newspaper, sees as in a telescope, and often as in a mirror, every thing that is transacted in the most distant regions; nor can any thing memorable happen, that it is not forthwith communicated with the speed of steam to the whole civilized world." Freedom of speech and of the press are the inalienable birth right of every American citizen, and constitute the ægis of his liberties.

The origin of newspapers may be traced to Italy in the sixteenth century. The first in England appeared under Queen Elizabeth, at the time of the Spanish Armada. The earliest newspaper was entitled the English Mercurie, imprinted at London, by her Highness' printer, 1588. Periodical papers were first used during the civil wars of the commonwealth.* The earliest newspaper in North America was the Boston News-Letter, issued April 24, 1704. In 1720, there were but seven newspapers in the American Colonies. In 1775 thirty-five, to wit: 7 in Massachusetts, 1 each in New Hampshire, and Georgia, 2 each in Rhode Island, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, 3 in South Carolina, 4 each in Connecticut and New York, and 9 in Pennsylvania.

The newspaper and periodical statistics of 1850 fall short of, rather than exceed, the reality. An effort was made to obtain at least one copy of every journal published in the United States in that year, and the assistant marshals were entrusted with the matter. It has been attended to but partially, and the papers obtained fall very far short of the actual number returned by name. This is to be regretted, as such a file, complete in every respect, properly bound and placed away in the Library of Congress, would be a great national curiosity, and have great interest with the future antiquarian. As far as the papers are received, proper care will be taken in their preservation. In the whole list, between forty and fifty are published in German; about a dozen in French; several in Spanish, Italian, etc.

* In 1827, there appeared in Great Britain, 483 different newspapers and other periodicals to 23,400,000 inhabitants. In 1842: papers in London 125, circulation 32,166,474; England, exclusive of London, 221 papers, 17,508,381 circulation; Wales 12 papers, 415,930 circulation; Scotland 76 papers, 5,388,079; Ireland 87, 5,986,639. Total papers 521, circulation 61,485,503. In Sweden and Norway, 82 journals to 3,866,000 inhabitants; in the States of the Church, 6 newspapers to 2,598,000 inhabitants, (Stockholm, with 78,000 inhabitants, has 30 journals; Rome, with 154,000 only 3;) Denmark, to 1,950,000 inhabitants, has 80 journals, of which 71 are in the Danish language; 23 are devoted to politics; 25 to the sciences. Prussia has 12,416,000 inhabitants, and 288 journals and periodicals. (Berlin has 221,000 inhabitants, and 53 periodical works; Copenhagen has 100,000 inhabitants, and 57 journals.) The Netherlands have 3,000,000 inhabitants, and 150 journals. In the German Confederation, (excluding Austria and Prussia,) there are 13,300,000 inhabitants, and 305 journals; in Saxony, to 1,400,000 inhabitants, 54 newspapers; in Hanover, to 1,550,000 inhabitants, 16 newspapers; in Ba-

TABLE CLXI.—*Newspaper and Periodical Statistics, 1810, 1828 and 1840.*[†]

STATES, &c.	1810.		1828.	1840.				
	Papers.	Circulation.	Papers.	Daily.	Weekly.	Semi and tri-weekly.	Periodicals.	Total.
Alabama .....	.....	.....	10	3	24	1	.....	28
Arkansas .....	.....	.....	2	.....	6	3	.....	9
California .....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	17
Columbia, District of	11	688,400	33	2	27	4	11	44
Connecticut	2	657,800	4	.....	3	3	2	8
Delaware .....	.....	166,400	2	.....	10	.....	.....	10
Florida	13	707,200	18	5	24	5	6	40
Georgia .....	.....	.....	4	3	38	2	9	52
Illinois	1	15,600	17	.....	69	4	3	76
Iowa .....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Kentucky	17	618,800	23	5	26	7	8	46
Louisiana	11	1763,900	9	11	21	2	3	37
Maine .....	.....	.....	29	3	30	3	5	41
Maryland	21	1,903,200	37	7	28	7	7	49
Massachusetts	32	2,873,000	78	10	67	14	14	105
Michigan .....	.....	.....	2	6	26	.....	1	33
Mississippi	4	83,200	6	2	28	1	.....	31
Missouri .....	.....	.....	5	6	24	5	.....	35
New Hampshire	12	624,000	17	.....	27	.....	6	33
New Jersey	8	332,800	22	4	31	1	4	40
New York	66	4,139,200	161	34	198	13	57	302
North Carolina	10	416,000	20	.....	26	1	2	29
Ohio	14	473,200	66	9	107	7	20	143
Pennsylvania	71	4,542,200	185	12	165	10	42	229
Rhode Island	7	332,800	14	2	10	4	2	18
South Carolina	10	842,400	16	3	12	2	4	21
Tennessee	6	171,600	8	2	38	6	10	56
Texas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	14	683,400	21	2	26	.....	5	38
Virginia	23	1,280,600	34	4	35	12	5	58
Wisconsin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
Total	359	22,321,700	852	108	1,141	125	227	1,631

TABLE CLXII.—*Newspapers and Periodicals published in the United States, 1850.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Daily.		Tri-weekly.		Semi-weekly.		Weekly.	
	Number.	Number of copies printed annually.	Number.	Number of copies printed annually.	Number.	Number of copies printed annually.	Number.	Number of copies printed annually.
Alabama	6	869,201	5	*266,500	.....	.....	48	1,509,040
Arkansas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	377,000
California	4	626,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	135,200
Columbia, District of	5	6,148,198	5	*1,208,610	.....	.....	8	2,769,428
Connecticut	7	1,732,800	4	374,400	.....	.....	30	2,117,233
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	62,400	7	358,800
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	288,600
Georgia .....	.....	.....	1	*31,200	.....	.....	37	2,609,776
Illinois	5	1,086,110	3	*146,380	.....	.....	24	3,575,936
Indiana .....	.....	1,190,540	4	*214,500	.....	.....	95	2,929,736
Iowa	9	1,153,092	2	*195,000	.....	.....	25	923,000
Kentucky .....	.....	.....	2	*577,200	.....	.....	38	3,053,624
Louisiana	9	2,243,584	7	*1,125,250	.....	.....	37	1,646,684
Maryland	11	9,947,140	6	*676,000	.....	.....	30	2,906,124
Massachusetts	4	964,040	5	*302,900	.....	.....	54	3,166,124
Michigan	6	15,600,500	4	490,700	.....	.....	126	20,371,104
Mississippi	22	40,498,444	4	351,000	11	2,070,016	47	1,685,736
Missouri	3	1,252,000	2	*52,000	.....	.....	.....	.....

varia, to 3,960,000 inhabitants, 48 newspapers. France, with a population of 32,000,000 has 490 periodical works, (660 printing establishments, 1,500 presses;) in Paris, 81 printing establishments, or 850 presses. In Paris alone, containing 800,000 inhabitants, there are 176 periodical works. This note has reference to the population at the periods when the newspaper statistics were collected.

[†] The figures for 1810 and 1828 of the above table are taken from the American Almanac, 1830, and from an early issue of the National Intelligencer.

[‡] Including Louisiana and Orleans Territories.

[§] Papers "tri-weekly and semi-weekly" arranged under the head of "tri-weekly;" those "semi-monthly and monthly" under the head of "semi-monthly."

TABLE CLXII.—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Daily.		Tri-weekly.		Semi-weekly.		Weekly.	
	Number.	Number of copies printed annually.	Number.	Number of copies printed annually.	Number.	Number of copies printed annually.	Number.	Number of copies printed annually.
Mississippi	5	3,380,400	4	*245,440	.....	.....	46	1,507,064
Missouri .....	.....	.....	4	*273,000	.....	.....	45	2,406,500
New Hampshire	6	2,175,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	2,538,162
New Jersey	51	63,928,685	8	776,100	13	3,116,960	43	1,900,283
New York .....	.....	.....	5	*414,310	.....	.....	308	39,305,920
North Carolina	26	14,285,633	10	*1,047,930	.....	.....	40	1,530,204
Ohio	24	50,416,788	2	78,000	1	62,400	901	13,324,204
Pennsylvania	5	1,708,450	.....	.....	2	25,200	361	27,359,384
Rhode Island	7	5,070,600	5	*549,250	.....	.....	13	963,300
South Carolina	5	4,407,666	2	*260,240	.....	.....	27	1,413,880
Tennessee	8	.....	5	*525,400	.....	.....	36	2,139,644
Texas	2	172,150	.....	.....	1	228,800	29	771,584
Vermont	15	4,992,350	12	*1,416,550	.....	.....	30	2,142,712
Virginia	6	1,053,245	4	*198,250	.....	.....	55	2,518,568
Wisconsin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	1,395,092
Territories: { Minnesota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ New Mexico .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20,800
{ Oregon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	58,968
{ Utah .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	254	235,119,986	115	11,811,140	31	5,565,178	1,902	153,120,708

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Semi-monthly.		Monthly.		Quarterly.		Aggregate.	
	Number.	Number of copies printed annually.	Number.	Number of copies printed annually.	Number.	Number of copies printed annually.	Number.	Number of copies printed annually.
Alabama	1	18,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	2,662,741
Arkansas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	377,000
California .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	761,200
Columbia, District of .....	.....	.....	1	6,000	2	8,800	18	11,127,236
Connecticut .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	4,267,932
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	421,200
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	319,800
Georgia	6	*223,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	4,070,866
Illinois	3	43,200	7	147,200	1	900	107	5,102,276
Indiana	1	48,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	4,316,822
Iowa .....	.....	.....	2	12,600	.....	.....	29	1,512,800
Kentucky	8	*160,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	6,582,838
Louisiana .....	.....	.....	1	146,400	.....	.....	55	12,416,224
Maine .....	.....	.....	1	30,000	.....	.....	49	4,203,064
Maryland	1	48,000	3	93,400	.....	.....	68	19,612,724
Massachusetts	3	61,800	29	1,357,200	7	24,000	209	64,820,561
Michigan	3	134,400	3	123,600	.....	.....	58	3,217,736
Mississippi .....	.....	.....	7	135,600	.....	.....	50	1,792,504
Missouri .....	.....	.....	2	13,800	.....	.....	61	6,195,560
New Hampshire	1	15,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	3,067,552
New Jersey	2	23,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	4,098,678
New York	9	1,704,000	36	6,629,808	3	24,600	428	115,385,473
North Carolina	6	*76,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	2,020,564
Ohio	23	*1,781,640	.....	.....	1	24,000	261	30,473,407
Pennsylvania	19	6,972,000	.....	.....	2	7,600	310	84,898,672
Rhode Island .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	2,766,950
South Carolina	5	*102,600	.....	.....	2	9,600	46	7,143,930
Tennessee .....	.....	.....	4	127,200	.....	.....	50	6,940,750
Texas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	1,206,924
Vermont .....	.....	.....	2	24,000	.....	.....	35	2,567,662
Virginia	3	267,600	1	24,000	1	4,000	87	8,223,063
Wisconsin .....	.....	.....	1	18,000	.....	.....	40	2,665,467
Territories: { Minnesota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ New Mexico	1	18,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	38,306
{ Oregon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Utah .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,968
Total	95	11,703,480	100	8,887,808	19	103,500	2,526	426,409,078

* Papers "tri-weekly and semi-weekly," arranged under the head of "tri-weekly;" those "semi-monthly and monthly" under the head of "semi-monthly."

The following journals, though included in the aggregates of the States, are not classified under any of the heads: Massachusetts, four bi-monthly, 42,000 circulation per annum; three annuals, aggregate circulation of 45,000. Connecticut, one bi-monthly, circulation 7,200 per annum; one published three times a year, 1,500 annual circulation. Pennsylvania, one annual, 2,500 circulation.

TABLE CLXIII.—Character of the Newspaper and Periodical Press.

1. Number of Copies Printed Annually.

States and Territories.	Literary and Miscellaneous.	Neutral and Independent.	Political.	Religious.	Scientific.	Aggregate.
Alabama.....	265,200	313,000	1,889,109	158,400	36,972	2,662,741
Arkansas.....	171,600	.....	205,400	.....	.....	377,000
California.....	135,200	626,000	.....	.....	.....	761,200
Columbia, Dist. of.....	81,900	54,600	10,990,736	.....	.....	11,127,236
Connecticut.....	489,900	.....	3,422,432	223,200	7,200	*4,267,532
Delaware.....	46,800	.....	374,400	.....	.....	421,200
Florida.....	.....	.....	202,800	117,000	.....	319,800
Georgia.....	1,411,076	747,340	1,491,350	239,200	181,000	4,070,866
Illinois.....	721,700	403,770	3,384,162	499,044	83,600	5,102,276
Indiana.....	647,504	.....	3,569,324	100,000	.....	4,316,828
Iowa.....	36,000	187,200	1,281,800	7,800	.....	1,512,800
Kentucky.....	650,800	250,400	5,245,888	429,450	6,300	6,582,838
Louisiana.....	857,300	3,333,100	8,356,224	82,000	15,600	12,416,224
Maine.....	987,315	.....	2,501,080	438,568	275,000	4,203,963
Maryland.....	14,654,000	8,400	4,196,924	669,400	84,000	19,612,724
Massachusetts.....	11,794,394	13,591,000	32,996,800	4,405,200	2,033,260	64,820,504
Michigan.....	456,500	26,000	2,536,836	134,400	74,000	3,247,736
Mississippi.....	233,480	.....	1,519,024	.....	.....	1,752,504
Missouri.....	603,800	.....	5,496,280	90,480	.....	6,193,560
New Hampshire.....	579,480	.....	1,073,672	778,000	36,400	3,067,552
New Jersey.....	181,640	93,900	3,823,138	.....	.....	4,098,678
New York.....	18,449,016	37,917,010	45,463,015	12,438,432	1,718,000	112,385,473
North Carolina.....	266,200	113,750	1,457,064	182,950	.....	2,020,564
Ohio.....	3,555,880	4,220,805	18,865,283	3,394,240	187,200	30,473,407
Pennsylvania.....	18,515,623	21,908,548	37,808,960	6,588,136	78,000	84,898,672
Rhode Island.....	280,800	782,500	1,693,650	.....	.....	2,756,950
South Carolina.....	474,800	2,140,400	4,310,930	195,000	24,800	7,145,930
Tennessee.....	206,200	503,930	5,138,580	1,092,040	.....	6,940,750
Texas.....	350,324	148,400	660,400	137,800	.....	1,296,924
Vermont.....	302,600	.....	2,023,430	333,632	.....	2,567,662
Virginia.....	247,880	1,251,900	6,698,176	1,001,112	24,000	9,223,068
Wisconsin.....	130,000	.....	2,517,487	.....	18,000	2,665,487
Territories.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,800
New Mexico.....	33,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,968
Oregon.....	32,448	.....	26,620	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	77,877,276	88,023,953	221,844,133	33,645,484	4,893,932	426,409,978

2. Number of Papers and the Circulation of each Class.

States and Territories	Literary and Miscellaneous.		Neutral and Independent.		Political.		Religious.		Scientific.		Aggregate.	
	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.
Alabama.....	11	5,100	1	1,000	45	24,336	2	3,450	1	711	60	34,597
Arkansas.....	3	3,300	.....	.....	6	3,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	7,250
California.....	3	2,600	4	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4,600
Columbia, Dist. of.....	2	1,575	1	350	15	99,437	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	101,362
Connecticut.....	12	11,200	.....	.....	28	34,916	4	5,400	1	1,200	46	53,116
Delaware.....	2	900	.....	.....	8	6,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	7,500
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3,500	3	2,250	.....	.....	10	5,750
Georgia.....	18	20,638	6	3,046	20	20,900	3	4,600	4	9,300	51	67,484
Illinois.....	23	17,725	1	1,290	73	51,111	8	12,007	3	6,400	107	88,623
Indiana.....	21	12,452	.....	.....	84	47,900	2	3,000	.....	.....	107	63,352
Iowa.....	2	1,000	1	1,200	25	20,150	1	650	.....	.....	29	23,000
Kentucky.....	12	14,900	2	800	42	55,936	5	12,525	1	525	62	84,688
Louisiana.....	13	22,025	6	12,000	34	45,523	1	1,000	1	300	55	80,847
Maine.....	15	20,452	.....	.....	29	29,695	4	8,434	1	5,300	49	63,887
Maryland.....	20	71,000	1	700	39	31,637	6	13,950	2	7,000	68	124,287
Massachusetts.....	80	223,027	9	50,700	82	171,387	24	117,650	14	94,205	209	716,969
Michigan.....	13	13,625	1	200	39	28,793	3	5,600	2	4,500	58	52,718
Mississippi.....	10	4,490	.....	.....	40	23,380	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	30,870
Missouri.....	17	19,400	.....	.....	42	48,340	2	2,740	.....	.....	61	70,480
New Hampshire.....	10	11,790	.....	.....	22	32,186	5	15,500	1	700	38	60,176
New Jersey.....	6	4,010	1	300	44	40,144	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	44,454
New York.....	101	523,908	15	137,370	263	309,755	37	507,246	12	59,600	428	1,022,779
North Carolina.....	8	5,675	2	875	35	24,564	6	5,735	.....	.....	51	30,839

* Including one paper—character not defined—400 circulation and 125,000 printed annually.

TABLE CLXIII.—Continued.

States and Territories	Literary and Miscellaneous.		Neutral and Independent.		Political.		Religious.		Scientific.		Aggregate.	
	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.
Ohio	37	111,790	6	13,485	192	189,304	21	90,130	5	10,400	261	415,109
Pennsylvania	71	445,364	12	70,396	198	267,940	28	198,018	1	1,500	310	983,218
Rhode Island	6	5,400	1	2,500	12	18,075	...	...	...	...	19	95,975
South Carolina	10	12,700	5	8,300	24	28,115	5	4,600	2	2,000	46	55,715
Tennessee	5	10,350	2	1,610	26	39,147	7	22,770	...	...	50	67,877
Texas	17	6,737	1	1,400	14	8,350	2	2,650	...	...	34	19,137
Vermont	5	5,550	...	...	27	33,990	3	6,416	...	...	35	45,956
Virginia	10	5,690	5	4,200	62	51,988	9	25,256	1	2,000	87	69,134
Wisconsin	3	2,500	...	...	42	29,236	...	...	1	1,500	46	33,236
Territories.												
Minnesota	2	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	900
New Mexico	1	624	...	...	1	510	...	...	...	...	2	1,134
Oregon .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	568	1,092,403	83	303,722	1,630	1,907,794	191	1,071,657	53	207,041	2,526	5,183,017

TABLE CLXIV.—Circulation of Newspapers &c., to White Population.

Years.	Total white Population.	Number of Papers.	Proportion to every 100,000 persons.	Annual circulation.	Number to each person.
1810	5,862,004	359	6.1	23,321,700	3.81
1828	*11,500,000	852	7.4	*68,117,796	5.92
1840	14,195,695	1,631	11.5	*195,838,673	13.80
1850	19,553,068	2,526	12.9	426,409,978	21.81

TABLE CLXV.—Annual Circulation of Papers to White Population—1850.

Geographical Divisions.	Literary.		Political.		Religious.	
	Number.	Ratio to each person.	Number.	Ratio to each person.	Number.	Ratio to each person.
New England	14,340,300	5.30	44,313,664	16.38	6,178,600	2.28
Middle States	51,928,384	8.24	102,657,173	16.30	19,695,968	3.13
Southern States	2,400,866	1.05	14,160,920	6.15	1,736,262	.76
Southwestern	1,884,104	.92	17,768,797	8.66	1,440,240	.70
Northwestern and Territories..	7,323,632	1.18	42,943,579	6.92	4,595,414	.74
Total	77,877,276	3.98	221,844,133	11.35	33,645,484	1.72

TABLE CLXVI.—Publications and their Circulation in the Principal Cities—1850.

Cities.	States.	Publications	Annual circulation.	Average circulation.	Annual circulation to each inhabitant.
Albany	New York	8	16,050,460	2,006,307	321
Baltimore	Maryland	31	20,711,100	668,100	147
Boston	Massachusetts	113	54,482,644	482,147	404
Charleston	South Carolina	12	5,675,800	472,983	284
Chicago	Illinois	17	1,886,062	110,997	64
Cincinnati	Ohio	39	2,753,200	224,441	78
Louisville	Kentucky	23	3,196,638	138,550	88
Mobile	Alabama	4	1,092,000	250,500	77
New Orleans	Louisiana	18	11,260,860	625,603	112
New York	New York	104	78,747,605	757,188	157
Saint Louis	Missouri	18	*4,600,030	271,668	66
Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	51	48,457,240	950,142	125

* Estimated.

† The weekly and tri-weekly issues not returned for Charleston as in other cities, and one paper (weekly) has a circulation of 10,000 instead of 1,000 as returned.

‡ In addition to seventeen entered there are three weekly and one daily left blank, circulation uncertain.

|| New Orleans Price Current circulation returned uncertain.

Averaging the subscription of each newspaper and periodical published in the United States, the daily at two cents, tri-weekly, &c., at three, weekly at five, semi-monthly at seven, monthly at twelve, and quarterly at fifty cents, there would be a total of \$15,000,000 expended upon that department of the press, if actually collected. The whole issue for one year, estimated upon the basis of an ordinary country paper, would cover a surface of one hundred square miles, or constitute a belt of thirty feet wide around the earth, and weigh nearly 70,000,000 pounds. The very heavy circulation of the Northern cities is accounted for from the fact that these cities supply every section of the country, and more especially the Southern and South-western States, which show such a small proportion of native papers. Unless the proper deductions are made, the newspaper statistics will not be a fair criterion in judging of the several sections, but no data exists in the office for such corrections.

4. PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—Great attention is bestowed in every part of the United States in the establishment of libraries for the use of institutions and the public. The number of such libraries and their statistics, as returned by the census of 1850, are given in the table. Private libraries containing over 1000 volumes were also returned, but not generally, and they will not therefore be published.

TABLE CLXVII.—*Libraries, other than private, in the United States.*

States, &c.	PUBLIC.		SCHOOL.		SUNDAY SCHOOL.		COLLEGE.		CHURCH.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Volumes.	Number.	Volumes.	Number.	Volumes.	Number.	Volumes.	Number.	Volumes.	Number.	Volumes.
Alabama	4	3,848	32	3,500	15	5,775	5	7,500	.....	.....	56	20,623
Arkansas	1	250	.....	.....	2	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	420
California*	7	66,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	33,500	.....	.....	9	98,600
Columbia, Dis. of	42	38,609	4	5,039	107	38,445	8	82,000	3	625	164	165,318
Connecticut	4	10,250	.....	.....	12	2,700	1	5,000	.....	.....	17	17,950
Delaware	1	1,000	2	800	4	860	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2,660
Florida	3	6,500	11	1,800	15	1,988	9	21,500	.....	.....	38	31,788
Georgia	33	35,922	29	5,875	86	12,829	4	7,800	.....	.....	152	62,486
Illinois	58	46,238	3	1,800	85	11,265	4	8,700	1	400	151	68,403
Indiana	4	2,650	4	100	24	2,980	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	5,790
Iowa	47	40,424	.....	.....	18	4,617	11	33,225	4	1,200	80	79,466
Kentucky	5	9,800	2	12,000	.....	.....	3	5,000	.....	.....	10	26,800
Louisiana	77	51,439	11	2,225	131	26,988	8	39,625	9	1,682	236	121,969
Maine	17	54,750	8	6,335	84	25,315	10	33,782	5	1,850	124	125,042
Maryland	177	257,737	792	104,645	433	105,476	18	141,400	42	14,757	1,402	684,015
Massachusetts	280	65,116	119	31,427	15	3,500	3	7,300	.....	.....	317	107,943
Michigan	4	7,264	103	3,650	6	730	4	10,093	.....	.....	117	21,737
Mississippi	13	23,108	13	17,150	68	14,500	4	19,700	1	600	97	75,056
Missouri	47	42,017	3	1,200	70	20,117	3	19,975	6	2,450	129	85,759
New Hampshire	77	43,993	10	4,050	35	8,564	4	24,000	2	335	132	80,855
New Jersey	43	197,229	10,802	1,388,722	137	33,294	25	138,870	6	2,698	11,013	1,760,820
New York	65	2,500	1	1,500	19	2,352	5	21,593	9	1,647	38	29,562
North Carolina	90	65,703	13	9,665	248	53,910	22	56,573	4	975	352	166,826
Ohio	96	184,666	30	17,161	223	58,071	21	77,050	26	26,452	393	368,460
Pennsylvania	26	42,007	12	5,814	50	23,765	1	31,000	7	1,756	96	104,342
Rhode Island	16	73,758	3	2,750	.....	.....	7	30,964	.....	.....	26	107,472
South Carolina	9	5,373	2	5,100	18	2,498	5	9,925	.....	.....	34	22,896
Tennessee	3	2,100	3	430	5	1,600	1	100	.....	.....	12	4,230
Texas	30	21,061	16	9,700	38	10,020	9	23,280	3	580	96	64,641
Vermont	21	32,585	6	2,706	11	1,975	14	50,856	2	330	54	88,462
Virginia	9	12,040	33	2,163	28	5,017	2	1,800	.....	.....	72	21,020
Wisconsin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,217	1,446,015	12,067	1,647,404	1,988	542,321	213	942,321	130	58,350	15,615	4,636,411

In a volume on Public Libraries, published by the Smithsonian Institution, and prepared by Professor Jewett, the following statistics appear, obtained for a large part from replies to circulars, and therefore less full than those of the Census.

Libraries.	No.	Volumes.
State Libraries	39	288,937
Social Libraries	126	611,334
College Libraries	126	586,912
Students' Libraries	142	254,639
Seminaries and Professional Libraries ..	227	320,909
Scientific and Historical Societies, do....	34	138,901

* None returned.

Whole number of libraries exclusive of Public School; libraries having 1,000 volumes and upwards, 423; having 1,000 and less than 5,000, 198; having 5,000 and less than 10,000, 175; having 10,000 and less than 20,000, 43; having 20,000 and less than 50,000, 11; having 50,000 and over, 5, viz: Harvard University 84,200, Philadelphia Library 60,000; Yale College 50,481; Library of Congress 50,000; Boston Athenæum 50,000. The number of volumes in the libraries of cities will be found in the appropriate chapter. The following statistics of European libraries are taken from the work of Edward Edwards, published in London, in 1849.

TABLE CLXVIII.—*The chief University Libraries of Europe in 1848 ranked as follows.*

Libraries.	Vols.	Libraries.	Vols.	Libraries.	Vols.
* † Göttingen University ..	360,000	† Cambridge, Public.	166,724	* † Turin University.....	110,000
Breslau University.....	250,000	Bologna University	150,000	Louvain do.	105,000
† Oxford, Bodleian.....	220,000	* † Prague do.	130,000	† Dublin, Trinity College..	104,239
Tübingen University.....	200,000	Vienna do.	115,000	* Upsal University.....	100,000
Munich do.	200,000	Leipsic do.	112,000	Erlangen do.	100,000
Heidelberg do.	200,000	Copenhagen do.	110,000	Edinburgh do.	90,854

The date of the foundation of some of the libraries is as follows: Turin 1436, Cambridge 1484, Leipsic 1544, Edinburgh 1582, the Bodleian 1597. The library of the University of Salamanca (24,000 volumes) is said to have been founded in 1215.

TABLE CLXIX.—*Whole number of Printed Volumes in the Public Libraries of some of the principal Cities of Europe in 1848.*

Libraries.	Volumes.	Libraries.	Volumes.	Libraries.	Volumes.	Libraries.	Volumes.
Aberdeen	46,000	Cologne	109,300	Leipsic.....	192,000	Paris	1,474,000
Amsterdam	16,000	Copenhagen	557,000	Lisbon.....	98,000	Prague	198,000
Antwerp	15,000	Dresden	340,500	London.....	490,500	Rome	465,000
Barcelona	45,000	Dublin	143,654	Lyons.....	82,000	Seville	58,000
Berlin	460,000	Edinburgh.....	238,854	Milan.....	250,000	Stockholm	82,000
Bologna	233,000	Florence	299,000	Moscow.....	66,000	St. Petersburg..	595,900
Bremen	36,000	Genoa.....	120,000	Munich.....	800,000	Stuttgart.....	107,000
Breslau	370,000	Glasgow	80,056	Naples.....	290,000	Venice	137,000
Brussels.....	143,500	Göttingen.....	350,000	Oxford.....	273,000	Vienna.....	453,000
Buda-Pesth.....	68,000	Halle.....	121,000	Padua.....	177,000	Weimar	110,000
Cambridge.....	261,724	Hamburg.....	200,367				

TABLE CLXX.—*Libraries of Europe, 1848.*

States.	Libraries.	Volumes of printed books.	Volumes of manuscript.	States.	Libraries.	Volumes of printed books.	Volumes of manuscript.
Anhalt	2	25,700	.....	Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	1	50,000	.....
Austrian States.....	49	2,405,000	41,163	Modena	1	90,000	3,000
Baden	5	404,300	3,170	Naples and Sicily	8	413,000	3,000
Bavaria	18	1,265,500	30,155	Nassau	1	50,000	.....
Belgium	14	509,100	20,728	Oldenburg.....	1	60,000	.....
Bremen	2	36,000	.....	Papal States.....	16	957,000	33,495
Brunswick	6	223,000	4,580	Parma.....	3	146,000	.....
Cracow	2	52,000	2,210	Portugal.....	7	276,000	7,587
Denmark	5	647,000	3,200	Prussian States	53	2,040,450	15,417
France	186	5,510,295	119,119	Reuss	1	5,000	.....
Frankfort-on-the-Maine ..	1	62,000	550	Rudolstadt.....	1	46,000	.....
Great Britain and Ireland ..	34	1,771,423	62,143	Russian Empire.....	19	852,000	21,604
Hamburg.....	6	200,367	5,000	Sardinia and Piedmont.....	11	297,000	4,500
Hanover.....	5	492,000	5,743	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	5	247,000	5,000
Hesse	5	273,200	400	Saxe-Meiningen.....	1	32,000	.....
Hesse-Darmstadt	3	282,500	5,268	Saxe-Weimar	2	180,000	2,000
Hildburghausen.....	1	12,000	.....	Saxony.....	9	570,500	7,950
Holland	7	223,310	12,000	Spain	27	711,050	8,262
Lippe-Deinold	2	21,500	100	Sweden and Norway.....	8	353,000	9,300
Lübeck.....	2	52,000	400	Switzerland	13	480,300	12,73
Lucca.....	1	25,000	.....	Tuscany.....	10	401,000	30,000
Luxemburg.....	1	10,000	162	Waldeck-Pyrmont.....	1	30,000	.....
Mecklenburg	3	85,400	.....	Württemberg.....	6	433,000	5,200

* These are leading libraries. † These are legally entitled to copies of all works published in the states to which they respectively belong.

† In these States the enumeration embraces libraries of less extent than 10,000 volumes.

TABLE CLXXI.—*Great Libraries of Europe in 1848.*

Libraries.	Vols.	Libraries.	Vols.	Libraries.	Vols.
* Paris National.....	624,000	Madrid National.....	200,000	* Naples Royal.....	150,000
* Munich Royal.....	600,000	Wolfenbittel Ducal.....	200,000	* Brussels Royal.....	133,500
Petersburg Imperial.....	446,000	Stuttgart Royal.....	187,000	Rome Casanate.....	120,000
* London British Museum.....	435,000	Paris Arsenal.....	180,000	* Hague Royal.....	100,000
* Copenhagen Royal.....	412,000	* Milan Breza.....	170,000	Paris Mazarin.....	100,000
* Berlin Royal.....	410,000	Paris St. Genevieve.....	150,000	Rome Vatican.....	100,000
* Vienna Imperial.....	313,000	Darmstadt Grand Ducal..	150,000	* Parma Ducal.....	100,000
* Dresden Royal.....	300,000	* Florence Magliabecchian	150,000		

These marked thus (*) are entitled by law to a copy of every book published within the States to which they respectively belong.

5. CHARITIES.—Pauperism being one of the evils of old and densely settled communities, could not prevail in the United States to any considerable extent, even were the system of government and laws prevailing not an additional guarantee against its existence. An examination of the returns of public hospitals, poor houses, &c., will show that the foreign immigrants furnish a large part of their material. It is also found as in other countries, that in communities purely agricultural pauperism is much less recognized than in those that are commercial and manufacturing*.

The census returns the number of paupers supported in each county in the United States, in whole or in part at public expense within the year preceding, and the actual number on the 1st June, 1850, native and foreign, with other particulars. As no account is taken in it of those supported or relieved by individual charities, the statistics, it has been thought, would not represent the whole of the facts, and if absolutely relied upon as a test of condition would be unjust towards those sections in which nearly the whole of the relief is public. Perceiving the weight of the objection the superintendent issued a circular in March, 1854, to the proper officers of several States in different sections, in order, if possible, to make some estimates of the *private* charities, benevolent associations, &c., but although many interesting returns were received, they were not as numerous as were desired. The following, however, from Massachusetts and Rhode Island, New Jersey, Georgia and South Carolina will show that private relief by societies and associations, is administered to a large extent in States where the poor laws are most perfect, and reasoning for the whole from a part taken from sections indiscriminately, it may not be unfair to assume that the proportion relieved by other than public means does not differ much in the several States.†

TABLE CLXXII.—*Charities.‡*

Town.	County.	State.	Population.	Number relieved.		Amount annually expended.	Remarks.
				Wholly.	In part.		
Patterson.....	Passaic.....	N. J..	22,509	30	12	.....
Chalmond.....	.....	Mass.	1,000	15	10	\$500	Estimated. Reports say, "From 10 to 15 paupers supported wholly or in part."
Bristol.....	Bristol.....	R. I..	4,010	.....	73	410	
Worthington.....	Hampshire.....	Mass.	1,134	.....	20	500	
Brewster.....	Barnstable.....	"	1,523	.....	55	490	
Northborough.....	Worcester.....	"	1,535	.....	1	27	
Truro.....	Barnstable.....	"	2,051	.....	16	300	
Sudbury.....	Middlesex.....	"	1,578	53	.....	500	Estimated—being the income from legacies.
Northampton.....	Hampshire.....	"	5,278	38	10	639	Of the 38 wholly relieved, 17 were by the Masons and Odd-Fellows.
Harwich.....	Barnstable.....	"	3,258	.....	20	52	Relieved by Congregational, Baptist, and Methodist sewing circles.
Colerain.....	Franklin.....	"	1,785	.....	10	25	One Odd-Fellows' Lodge in the town.
Bangor.....	Penobscot.....	Me...	14,432	12	218	1,638	By Fuel Society, City Mission, Female Orphan Society, and Old Ladies' Society.
Tisbury.....	Dukes.....	Mass.	1,800	.....	.....	.....	No charitable societies; poor supported by private charity.
Falmouth.....	Barnstable.....	"	2,621	.....	24	80	Ladies' Sewing Widows and Orphans', and the church, individuals.
Roxbury.....	Norfolk.....	"	18,364	.....	800	5,500	Thirteen charitable societies.

* Mr. Porter in his "Progress of the Nation," page 98, however states that the burthen of the poor rate in proportion to population in England, was found to press generally greatest in the most agricultural counties.

† The northern population and returns are of the towns which are named, and the southern of the counties, including slaves, except in the case of Macon, which is for the town only, and the aggregates of each are nearly equal; yet the north expends one-third more and relieves more than four times the number of persons. Compared with the white population, she would still relieve as much or more.

‡ The annual sum expended in relief by the several societies in Charleston, is estimated in its census at about \$25,000, which is exclusive of clothing, food, medicine, &c., and private relief. Of 410 persons admitted to the poor house of Charleston in 1848, only 63 were born in the city, and 253 were foreigners. In the five

TABLE CLXXII—Continued.

Town.	County.	State.	Population.	Number relieved.		Amount annually expended.	Remarks.
				Wholly.	In part.		
Rockport	Essex	Mass.	3,274	13	168	1,000	I. O. O. F. \$3, Rechabites \$75, Masons \$25, and Sons of Temperance \$60.
Gloucester	"	"	7,786	150	680	1,114	Religious Societies \$120, Fem. Char. Ass. \$114, I. O. O. F. \$233, Sons of T. \$55, and Daughters of T. \$158.
Medfield	Norfolk	"	966	9	80	151	Four charitable societies.
West Boylston ..	Worcester ..	"	1,749	25	151	151	Five charitable societies in the town.
New Shoreham ..	Newport	R. I.	1,262	8	4	400	A charitable society.
Wellfleet	Barnstable ..	Mass.	2,411	21	577	577	Marine Benevolent So. \$177, Sons of T. \$400.
Marblehead	Essex	"	6,167	3	67	1,666	Six charitable associations.
Franklin	Norfolk	"	1,818	2	20	20	Ladies' sewing circle.
West Norbury ..	Essex	"	1,746	22	80	80	Hill Fund.
Total northern ..			110,725	161	1,538	14,475	
Scriven	Geo.		6,847	250	106	106	Assessed by Superior Court.
Lincolnton	Lincoln	"	5,998	15	150	253	Sons of Temperance.
Palmyra	Lee	"	6,650	1	20	311	Masonic Lodge, in addition to \$40 sent away.
Bennettsville ..	Marlboro' ..	S. C.	10,789	27	70	150	Four societies, Masons \$30, and S. of T. \$40.
Watterboro'	Colleton	"	39,565	1	150	150	Three Masonic Lodges, two I. O. O. F., and two Knights of Jericho.
Walton	Geo.		23	7	100	100	Four Masonic Lodges.
Lancaster	Lancaster ..	S. C.	376	4	100	100	Estimated. One Masonic Lodge, one Republican, one S. T., and one Knights of Jericho.
Cassville	Casa	Geo.	13,390	4	259	9,249	County court, \$2,200, Hibernian Society, \$15, Masonic Lodge \$44, Presbyterian church \$165, Methodist \$154, Baptist \$63, Episcopal \$60, Ladies' Benevolent Society \$474, Odd-Fellows' Lodge \$603, Annual Conference of the Methodist Church South in Dec., 1853, for indigent preachers, &c., \$5,470.
Franklin	Heard	"	6,923	20	100	100	
Spring Place	Murray	"	14,433	25	100	100	
Macon	Bibb	"	5,720	5	259	9,249	
Total southern ..			110,551	54	331	10,759	

The following table will show the number of public paupers and the amount expended in their support during the year preceding June 1, 1850, as returned in the schedules of social statistics. These schedules did not separate the color of either criminals or paupers as indicated in the act of Congress. For such distinction the schedules of population must be consulted. The number of paupers on the 1st of June the marshals were required to obtain from the population returns and the other facts from parish or county records.

years ending 1843, the cost of pauperism in Charleston averaged less than \$7,000 per annum, of which the city, deducting the value of labor, did not pay much more than \$1,000. In a pamphlet upon the charities of Boston, published in the North American Review, the donations by individuals for charitable institutions and charitable purposes in that city in 30 years, are given, and average about \$40,000 per annum. A more complete statement in the Boston census gives the total contributions up to 1845, to institutions for charitable purposes, \$2,272,999. An average of 2,076 paupers, by the same volume, received out door support in the years 1841 to 1845, 1,402, in door, 3,478 total. In the year 1837-40 of 8,671 paupers of Massachusetts, 2,567 only were American. In 1845 the cost of pauperism in Boston was paid by the city, \$23,944, and by the State \$36,894. The local report of New York shows number admitted to Blackwell Island almshouse, last six months of 1849, 1,672, of whom 411 were natives, and 1,006 Irish. At Bellevue 3,114 admitted, 618 being native and 2,652 Irish. Colored in the Colored Home of New York, 1849, 713. New York city, January to July 1849, 1st District sent to State Prison 28 white and 4 colored; to Blackwell Island 723 white, 94 colored; remaining in prison, 213 white and 27 colored; 2d District, whole year 1849, committed 1,908 whites, 21 colored. As the amount of mortality has much to do with the physical well being of a people, and will be dependent in some measure upon pauperism, some remarks may be appended here which were too late for the sections of mortality. According to Dr. Emerson, the proportion of black deaths to the total black population, in Philadelphia, for the ten years from 1831 to 1850, was about one in every 21; in the ten years ending in 1840, 1 in every 31; the ratio for the whites in the latter period being 1 in every 43. In the report of the Prison Discipline Association at Philadelphia in 1845, it is said, out of 1,000 of each color residing in the city, 195 blacks die for every 100 whites, and in the Penitentiary 316 blacks for every 100 whites. In the Vethersfield (Conn.) Penitentiary, the average rate of deaths from 1841 to 1844 was, white 2.83; colored 10.96. In the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, during the three years ending with 1843, the average rate of deaths was 1.25 white deaths and 6.63 black. In the Philadelphia Prison during a period of ten years the proportion of deaths among the whites was one in 46, among the blacks, one in 12. The admissions into the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania from October 29th, 1845 until December 1845, were 2,054 whites, 693 blacks. The city inspector of New York, in his report for 1853, says that the deaths among the colored population averaged 604 each year from 1847 to 1853, and that "while the general population is rapidly swelling, and the deaths bearing their proportional increase, the colored mortal record exhibits its significant declination."

Public expenditure in England and Wales for the poor—1840, £4,576,965, population 15,710,270; 1843, £5,208,027, population 16,314,671; 1848, £6,180,764, population 17,531,956. The average from 1835 to 1835 was much larger to a smaller population.

Number relieved in England and Wales—1840, in door 169,232, out door 1,030,297, total 1,199,529; 1843, in door 228,520, out door 1,300,930; total 1,529,450; 1848, in door 265,140, out door 1,361,061; total 1,626,201.

Before completing the tables of charities, the following statistics of the Order of Odd Fellows which has been doing so much in this field, may be properly inserted. They are aggregated for ten years, from 1843 to

TABLE CLXXXIII.—*Pauperism in the United States, 1850.*

States.	Whole number of Paupers supported in whole or part within the year ending June 1.			Whole number of Paupers on June 1.			Annual cost of support.
	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	
Alabama.....	352	11	363	306	9	315	\$17,559
Arkansas.....	97	8	105	67	.....	67	6,588
California.....	1,872	465	2,337	1,469	281	1,750	95,624
Connecticut.....	560	138	697	240	33	273	17,730
Delaware.....	64	19	76	58	4	62	937
Florida.....	978	58	1,036	825	20	845	27,830
Georgia.....	386	411	797	279	155	434	45,913
Illinois.....	880	332	1,212	440	137	577	57,560
Indiana.....	100	35	135	97	17	114	5,358
Iowa.....	971	155	1,126	690	87	777	57,543
Kentucky.....	133	290	423	76	36	112	39,806
Louisiana.....	4,553	950	5,503	3,209	326	3,535	151,604
Maine.....	2,591	1,903	4,494	1,681	320	2,001	71,608
Maryland.....	6,530	9,247	15,777	4,059	1,490	5,549	392,715
Massachusetts.....	649	541	1,190	248	181	429	27,556
Michigan.....	248	12	260	245	12	257	18,132
Mississippi.....	1,248	1,729	2,977	251	254	505	53,243
Missouri.....	2,853	747	3,600	1,908	186	2,094	157,351
New Hampshire.....	1,816	576	2,392	1,339	239	1,578	93,110
New Jersey.....	19,275	40,580	59,855	5,755	7,078	12,833	817,336
New York.....	1,913	18	1,931	1,567	13	1,580	60,085
North Carolina.....	1,904	609	2,513	1,254	419	1,673	95,250
Ohio.....	5,898	5,653	11,551	2,654	1,157	3,811	232,138
Pennsylvania.....	1,115	1,445	2,560	493	204	696	45,837
Rhode Island.....	1,313	329	1,642	1,113	180	1,293	48,337
South Carolina.....	904	11	1,005	577	14	591	30,061
Tennessee.....	7	.....	7	4	.....	4	438
Texas.....	2,043	1,611	3,654	1,565	314	1,879	130,462
Vermont.....	4,933	185	5,118	4,356	102	4,458	151,722
Virginia.....	169	497	666	73	166	239	14,743
Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	66,434	68,538	134,972	36,916	13,437	50,353	2,954,806

1853, and extending as they do over the whole Union, furnish interesting material for comparison with the returns of the census relating to sickness and death. The ratios between the States are striking.

State Grand Lodges.	Total paid sick.	Amount paid each.	Annual cost per member.	Number deaths.	Ratio deaths.	Total paid for mortality.	Am't each.	Annual cost per member.	Total relief.	Annual cost per member.
Alabama.....	\$12,048	16.34	\$1.61	119	62	7,652	\$64	106	\$10,685	2.03
Columbia, Dist. of.....	25,779	10.48	2.48	77	135	7,358	95	70	32,844	3.15
Connecticut.....	83,533	14.28	2.25	273	138	12,454	46	33	98,080	2.60
Delaware.....	11,272	11.16	1.52	61	120	3,005	49	40	14,739	1.99
Georgia.....	19,187	13.67	1.63	134	87	9,200	68	98	28,647	2.43
Illinois.....	16,782	10.40	1.21	162	85	7,015	43	50	25,391	1.77
Indiana.....	38,551	13.77	2.14	203	88	12,625	62	70	53,352	2.96
Iowa.....	2,772	6.65	96	36	78	1,466	40	51	5,586	1.97
Kentucky.....	25,239	16.03	2.00	243	72	17,895	73	101	60,711	3.45
Louisiana.....	29,732	26.78	2.80	211	45	17,864	83	185	49,287	5.03
Maine.....	55,047	15.53	1.66	271	122	9,672	35	20	68,282	2.00
Maryland.....	135,939	10.43	2.30	641	92	133,891	208	226	277,439	4.09
Massachusetts.....	188,647	19.07	2.30	659	118	48,439	73	61	246,824	3.13
Michigan.....	22,265	10.71	1.62	111	129	5,322	48	37	26,862	1.87
Mississippi.....	11,852	14.52	1.43	89	92	6,980	78	84	20,188	2.44
Missouri.....	23,290	16.10	2.18	187	53	22,037	117	221	45,146	4.10
New Hampshire.....	33,830	18.66	2.27	120	120	5,810	48	40	34,721	2.40
New Jersey.....	90,324	12.92	2.11	322	132	20,215	62	47	115,643	2.71
New York, South.....	483,452	16.77	2.98	1,733	93	130,061	78	84	621,102	3.84
New York, North.....	188,307	12.84	2.02	653	145	34,351	53	37	223,307	2.28
North Carolina.....	6,758	10.10	1.06	59	107	3,695	62	56	10,372	1.66
Ohio.....	142,495	14.29	2.38	639	93	31,979	50	53	168,423	2.82
Pennsylvania.....	443,563	11.93	2.16	1,829	111	125,174	68	62	568,195	2.77
Rhode Island.....	23,782	15.40	2.47	78	122	5,957	76	61	30,071	3.12
South Carolina.....	37,798	18.32	2.01	126	107	21,053	172	151	48,303	3.49
Tennessee.....	16,527	19.21	1.44	93	123	5,959	64	52	23,053	1.83
Texas.....	2,136	16.37	1.86	34	83	1,752	51	152	3,643	2.56
Vermont.....	6,003	13.46	1.03	27	140	1,297	48	32	8,660	2.14
Virginia.....	51,182	10.61	1.64	336	92	33,034	100	109	84,053	2.73
Wisconsin.....	9,172	13.05	1.23	58	106	2,367	40	31	11,246	1.82
Total 10 years.....	2,247,934	14.03	2.22	9,586	103	752,479	78	74	3,093,223	3.02

TABLE CLXXIV.—*Paupers in Poor Houses 1st June, 1850.*

States.	Whites.			Free Colored			Aggregate.	Age.			Nativities.						
				Black.		Mulat- to.		Under 14 years.	14 and un- der 24.	24 and over.	Born in the State.	Born out of State and in U. States.	Born in Ire- land.	Born in Germany.	Born in oth- er foreign countries.	Unknown.	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.											M.	F.	Total.
Massachusetts...	1,947	1,676	3,623	323	38	701	819	3,712	800	365	2,547	2,483	218	803	13	173	17
Maryland.....	432	397	829	69	83	152	257	988	123	75	790	661	69	128	83	27	15
Virginia.....	546	807	1,353	63	60	123	283	1,539	377	111	1,051	1,438	52	30	5	9	9
Mississippi.....	11	3	14	1	1	1	1	16	1	2	13	2	9	1	1	1	1
Missouri.....	165	110	275	1	1	1	1	276	74	35	167	62	61	77	43	31	21
Indiana.....	209	203	412	5	9	14	11	427	72	64	291	144	177	49	16	18	23
North Carolina..	315	432	797	12	17	29	30	873	164	87	622	816	43	2	2	4	6

The above table was compiled in the office from the population schedules, and gives the number in poor houses. Time did not admit of an examination of other States. The table differs from the previous one which includes paupers in or out of poor houses, but receiving public support on the same day.

6. WAGES.—The marshals were instructed to report the rates of wages prevailing in the several sections, from which the following was aggregated.

TABLE CLXXV.—*Average Wages, 1850.*

States and Ter- ritories.	Monthly to a farm hand with board.	To a day laborer with board.	To a day laborer without board.	Day wages to a carpenter with- out board.	Weekly to a fe- male domestic with board.	Weekly board to laboring men.	States and Ter- ritories.	Monthly to a farm hand with board.	To a day laborer with board.	To a day laborer without board.	Day wages to a carpenter with- out board.	Weekly to a fe- male domestic with board.	Weekly board to laboring men.
Alabama	\$ 9.62	\$ 49	\$ 70	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.41	\$ 1.89	Missouri	\$ 11.81	\$ 55	\$ 75	\$ 1.48	\$ 1.17	\$ 1.31
Arkansas	10.63	54	75	1.77	1.67	1.61	New Hampshire ..	12.12	63	89	1.31	1.27	1.63
California	60.00	4.00	5.00	7.60	13.00	11.00	New Jersey	10.18	65	88	1.38	97	1.89
Columbia, Dis. of	10.00	63	92	1.50	1.31	2.37	New York	11.50	67	90	1.38	1.03	1.78
Connecticut	12.72	76	95	1.30	1.36	1.95	North Carolina ..	7.21	42	54	1.32	87	1.33
Delaware	8.79	51	78	1.23	84	1.83	Ohio	11.10	56	78	1.27	96	1.45
Florida	10.00	65	1.03	2.15	1.83	2.64	Pennsylvania	10.83	51	80	1.23	80	1.72
Georgia	9.03	50	73	1.66	1.52	1.82	Rhode Island	13.53	72	95	1.23	1.42	2.06
Illinois	12.55	62	85	1.47	1.14	1.47	South Carolina ..	7.73	49	66	1.40	1.42	1.73
Indiana	10.50	55	78	1.30	90	1.43	Tennessee	8.67	43	58	1.38	1.00	1.32
Iowa	11.80	61	83	1.50	1.07	1.58	Texas	12.00	75	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Kentucky	10.00	50	69	1.34	1.09	1.41	Vermont	13.00	72	97	1.44	1.19	1.95
Louisiana	12.80	73	1.04	2.36	2.57	2.70	Virginia	8.43	47	65	1.32	96	1.49
Maine	13.12	76	1.00	1.40	1.09	1.72	Wisconsin	12.69	71	1.00	1.94	1.27	1.88
Maryland	7.88	49	69	1.25	89	1.75	Minnesota	17.00	86	1.37	2.25	2.25	3.50
Massachusetts ..	13.53	84	1.09	1.45	1.48	2.12	N. Mexico	6.00	33	53	5.18	78	2.00
Michigan	12.00	66	88	1.40	1.10	1.59	Oregon	75.00	4.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	7.00
Mississippi	11.00	60	85	1.94	1.52	2.00	Utah	22.00	1.32	2.00	3.14	1.46	4.14

The Commissioner of Patents in 1848 sent out a circular to all of the States, in order to ascertain the rates of wages paid by the agricultural interest. Answers were received from most of the States, which showed a remarkable uniformity. The average wages to field laborers with board, ranged from 10 to 15 dollars for the whites, and from 5 to 12 for the slaves, the average for female domestics with board, ranged from 4 to 6 dollars for the whites and 3 to 5 for slaves. The average wages of mechanics from 75 cents to \$1.50 per day, reaching in Texas as high as \$3. Upon the whole the rates seemed to be lowest in the Northwest, and highest in the Southwest for white labor—the South and the North differing very little.† The money

Since the preparation of table CLXXII, Glynn county, Georgia, reports no persons relieved by private societies, but that all of its schools are free schools supported from a county fund. Quincy, Mass., 112 persons relieved, cost \$159.55; Newburyport 280 relieved, cost \$2,406; Salem 195 relieved wholly, 1,503 in part, cost \$11,675.29; Florida, Alachua county, 69 in part, 28 wholly, cost \$731.00.

† The weekly net earnings of factory hands at Manchester, England, in full employment, in 1849:—Card Room, males 12s.; females 8s. 6d.; spinners 12s.; Power Loom Weavers 9s. 5d.; helpers 4s. 8d.; Mechanics 13s. 3d. The wages of other workmen were as follows: Colliers at iron works in Staffordshire, average weekly, 16s. 3d.; miners 13s. 11d.; masons, smiths and carpenters, 10s. 6d.

From the replies addressed by British Consuls to the home government in 1833, it appears that wages ranged upon the continent for agricultural laborers, viz: Ploughmen in France 100 to 160 shillings per annum with board, laborers in France, 5 to 15d. per day, in the latter case without board or dwelling furnished; in Germany 43d. to 7d., with lodging, but without board; in the Netherlands 3d. to 4d. with board and lodging, 5d. to 10d. without either; in Italy at Genoa, 60 shillings to 100 shillings per annum; in Tuscany 40 shilling per annum, in both cases with board and lodging. These are for farm servants. Farm laborers are returned at 6d. per day, without board or lodging. The replies to the Poor Law Commissioners gave for 6 or 800 parishes in England an average earning to a family consisting of man, wife and four children, ages 14, 11, 8 and 5, the eldest a boy, £41 17s. 8d. In 71 parishes this amount was stated to be insufficient for support without relief, and in 337 barely sufficient or sufficient without meat.

price of wages unless the prices of other articles be known, gives but an unsatisfactory idea of the condition of the laboring population at different periods and in different countries.

7. CRIME.—Upon this subject the material of the Census is very full.

TABLE CLXXVI.—*Statistics of Criminals.*

States and Territories.	Whole number of criminals convicted within the year.			In prison on June 1, 1850.			States and Territories.	Whole number of criminals convicted within the year.			In prison on June 1, 1850.		
	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.		Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
Alabama.....	117	5	122	69	1	70	New Hampshire.....	66	24	90	28	5	33
Arkansas.....	24	1	25	17	.....	17	New Jersey.....	346	257	603	108	92	200
California.....	1	.....	1	35	27	62	New York.....	3,962	6,317	10,279	649	639	1,288
Columbia, Dist.....	.....	.....	132	.....	.....	46	North Carolina.....	634	13	647	43	1	44
Connecticut.....	545	305	850	244	66	310	Ohio.....	689	154	843	102	31	133
Delaware.....	22	.....	22	14	.....	14	Pennsylvania.....	564	293	857	295	115	411
Florida.....	33	6	39	9	2	11	Rhode Island.....	309	287	596	58	45	103
Georgia.....	72	8	80	36	7	43	South Carolina.....	32	14	46	21	15	36
Illinois.....	127	189	316	164	88	252	Tennessee.....	73	8	81	276	12	288
Indiana.....	150	25	175	41	18	59	Texas.....	15	4	19	5	10	15
Iowa.....	2	1	3	3	5	8	Vermont.....	34	45	79	64	41	105
Kentucky.....	126	34	160	41	11	52	Virginia.....	98	9	107	291	22	313
Louisiana.....	197	100	297	240	183	423	Wisconsin.....	105	162	267	26	33	61
Maine.....	284	460	744	66	34	100	Minnesota.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1
Maryland.....	183	24	207	325	72	397	New Mexico.....	104	4	108	37	1	38
Massachusetts.....	3,366	3,684	7,050	653	583	1,236	Oregon.....	5	.....	5	5	.....	5
Michigan.....	273	386	659	139	102	241	Utah.....	6	3	9	6	3	9
Mississippi.....	49	2	51	46	1	47	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	242	666	908	55	125	180							

The following tables were made up in the office from the population returns, whilst the preceding is from the schedules of social statistics returned by the marshals. Time admitted only of the examination of a few States.

TABLE CLXXVII.—*Convicts in Penitentiaries, 1850.*

States.	Whites.			Free Colored.						Aggregate.	Ages.			Nativities.					
				Black.			Mulatto.				Under 14.	14 and under 24.	24 and over.	Born in the State.	Born out of State and in U. States.	Born in Ireland.	Born in Germany.	Born in other foreign countries.	Unknown.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.										
	Massachusetts....	389	..	389	34	...	34	8	...		8	431	..	165	266	170	130	74	3	53	1
Maryland.....	116	5	115	77	19	96	23	2	24	235	..	102	131	163	37	25	5	5	..
Virginia.....	130	2	132	44	4	48	23	...	23	203	..	21	180	160	33	3	3	2	..
Mississippi.....	85	..	85	1	...	1	...	...	...	86	..	18	68	5	76	...	...	...	...
Missouri.....	164	..	164	1	...	1	...	...	...	166	..	55	111	4	103	29	12	17	1
Indiana.....	146	..	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	..	40	106	10	105	6	8	9	..

TABLE CLXXVIII.—*Persons in Jails and Houses of Correction.*

States.	Whites.			Free Colored.						Aggregate.	Ages.			Nativities.					
				Black.			Mulatto.				Under 14.	14 and under 24.	24 and over.	Born in the State.	Born out of State and in U. States.	Born in Ireland.	Born in Germany.	Born in other foreign countries.	Unknown.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.										
Massachusetts . . .	906	212	1,118	60	17	77	12	8	20	1,215	140	458	617	410	222	443	7	104	20
Maryland	86	3	89	16	1	17	9	6	15	121	2	42	77	67	21	14	5	1	1
Virginia	84	11	95	9	7	16	5	3	8	119	6	29	84	96	15	2	2	1	1
Mississippi	20	3	23	1	.....	1	1	1	1	25	1	7	17	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	243	13	256	6	4	10	3	1	4	270	.....	17	253	2	188	35	29	15	1
Indiana	45	.....	45	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	6	41	5	31	4	1	1	1
North Carolina . .	31	.....	31	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	6	28	26	2	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE CLXXIX.—*State Prisons and Penitentiaries, 1850.*

States, &c.	Place where located.	Whites.					Colored, including slaves.				Total white and colored.	In every 10,000 native whites.	In every 10,000 foreign whites.	In every 10,000 native and foreign white.	In every 10,000 colored.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Foreign.					
Alabama.....	Wetumpka.....	116	1	117	21	96	2	2	4	2	119	5.602	128.034	2.743	.057
Arkansas.....	Little Rock.....	37	37	74	37	37	1	1	2	1	38	2.312	.....	2.281	.209
Columbia, Dist. of.....	Washington.....	25	2	27	17	10	18	10	28	28	55	5.152	20.354	7.116	20.383
Connecticut.....	Wethersfield.....	136	10	146	117	29	27	3	30	2	176	3.610	7.554	4.020	38.496
Delaware.....	County jails.....	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	5	5	6	.151	.....	.140	2.455
Florida.....	County jails.....	12	12	24	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	2.699	.....	2.754	.....
Georgia.....	Milledgeville.....	88	1	89	85	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	1.651	6.199	1.514	.....
Illinois.....	Alton.....	127	127	254	85	169	42	8	50	9	136	1.162	3.754	1.382	16.526
Indiana.....	Jeffersonville.....	131	131	262	106	156	25	15	40	15	146	1.044	4.501	1.340	13.319
Iowa.....	County jails.....	2	2	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.117	.....	.104	.....
Kentucky.....	Frankfort.....	147	147	294	126	168	21	15	36	15	162	1.729	6.087	1.930	.678
Louisiana.....	Baton Rouge.....	191	4	195	89	106	59	12	71	71	266	4.745	15.633	7.632	2.707
Maine.....	Thomaston.....	79	79	158	62	96	17	.....	.....	.....	79	1.127	5.363	1.337	.....
Maryland.....	Baltimore.....	110	5	115	81	34	30	21	51	120	235	2.209	6.663	2.751	7.268
Massachusetts.....	Charlestown.....	389	389	778	264	514	125	42	167	42	431	3.223	7.640	3.947	46.337
Michigan.....	Jackson.....	111	111	222	73	149	38	16	54	2	127	1.151	6.960	2.209	61.943
Mississippi.....	Jackson.....	85	85	170	80	90	5	1	6	1	86	2.754	10.455	2.874	.032
Missouri.....	Jefferson City.....	165	165	330	107	223	58	1	59	1	166	2.079	7.574	2.785	.111
New Hampshire.....	Concord.....	89	2	91	77	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	2.540	9.812	2.860	.....
New York.....	Auburn.....	609	609	1,218	438	780	171	69	240	69	678	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sing Sing.....	583	70	653	315	338	155	91	246	176	829	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Clinton county.....	118	118	236	82	154	36	6	42	6	124	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		1,310	70	1,380	835	545	230	21	251	6	1,631	3.495	8.192	4.527	51.130
New Jersey.....	Trenton.....	117	6	123	86	37	48	1	49	1	172	2.121	6.166	2.643	20.377
North Carolina.....	County jails.....	11	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.238	.....	.216	.063
Ohio.....	Columbus.....	359	3	362	291	71	41	3	44	4	406	1.679	3.255	1.851	17.405
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.....	227	5	232	153	79	77	8	85	4	317	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Allegheny city.....	95	1	96	53	43	17	1	18	2	114	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		322	6	328	205	123	94	9	103	6	431	1.049	4.054	1.453	19.207
Rhode Island.....	Providence.....	35	35	70	21	49	3	.....	.....	.....	38	1.750	5.874	2.432	8.174
South Carolina.....	District jails.....	31	1	32	19	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.714	15.379	1.165	.....
Tennessee.....	Nashville.....	188	1	189	180	9	6	1	7	1	196	3.401	15.062	2.497	.284
Texas.....	County jails.....	5	5	10	5	5	3	1	4	1	6	.147	1.793	.334	.170
Virginia.....	Richmond.....	128	2	130	119	11	65	4	69	1	199	1.365	4.792	1.452	1.309
Vermont.....	Windsor.....	68	68	136	39	97	30	.....	.....	.....	69	1.395	8.905	2.901	.....
Wisconsin.....	County jails.....	27	27	54	8	46	19	3	22	3	30	.413	1.719	.685	47.245
Slaveholding States.....		1,340	18	1,358	985	373	274	49	323	1	1,681	1.673	11.684	2.182	* .938
Non-Slaveholding States.....		3,393	97	3,490	2,271	1,219	527	38	565	21	3,065	1.991	5.868	2.551	23.743
Total.....		4,643	115	4,758	3,256	1,492	801	87	888	22	5,646	1.882	6.690	2.433	2.440

The above table includes the statistics of the institutions named in the several States as they are reported in the schedules of population, and also the proportion of white and colored, native and foreign, in each of the States, at the South and at the North.

TABLE CLXXX.—*Statistics of 20 Penitentiaries. [From Prison Society Report.]*

Penitentiaries, 1850.	Number at the first of the year.	Number at the close of the year.	Average in the year.	Increase.	Diminution.	Received in the year.	Discharged.	Pardoned.	Died.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Deficit.
Maine.....	67	86	76	19	.....	19	16	3	.....	3,462	8,592	5,100
New Hampshire.....	77	82	80	5	.....	17	9	2	1	4,735	5,631	695
Vermont.....	52	62	57	10	.....	34	13	6	4	6,713	3,632	3,060
Massachusetts.....	231	340	315	68	.....	190	104	16	3	34,972	33,400	1,428
Rhode Island.....	20	28	24	8	.....	10	4	4	2	1,192	3,613	2,421
Connecticut.....	157	175	163	18	.....	61	35	4	4	14,148	12,315	.....
Auburn, N. Y.....	473	645	559	172	.....	312	116	15	7	54,762	43,310	.....
Sing Sing, (Male).....	611	672	641	61	.....	246	133	11	19	81,850	66,370	.....
Sing Sing, (Female).....	83	78	80	.....	5	29	32	2	.....	2,373	10,411	8,038
Clinton County, N. Y.....	163	134	148	39	.....	65	33	4	4	9,210	50,157	40,917
New Jersey.....	263	299	280	9	.....	108	79	17	3	16,798	10,557	.....
Philadelphia.....	115	123	119	8	.....	123	81	34	6	11,990	10,632	4,864
Pittsburg, Pa.....	258	224	243	.....	99	78	73	11	7	9,184	8,530	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	40	46	43	6	.....	25	15	4	.....	1,772	1,482	.....
District of Columbia.....	200	189	200	.....	1	56	32	11	14	11,442	10,591	.....
Georgia.....	98	91	95	.....	7	32	.....	34	3	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	161	141	151	.....	20	52	42	23	4	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	425	333	381	89	.....	156	58	62	121	37,883	29,616	.....
Michigan.....	128	110	119	.....	18	31	30	18	1	8,148	20,835	12,687
Total.....		3,878	4,060	3,973	390	208	1,739	931	294	326,015	377,110	95,533

* Excluding slaves about 13 in ten thousand.

TABLE CLXXX.—*Proportion of Convicts, Persons in Jails, Houses of Correction and Refuge, and Almshouses, to the Total Population.*

Cities and Counties.	Colored.	White.
Boston (Suffolk county).....as one to	16.17	34.37
New York (county).....	94.3	45.3
Philadelphia (county).....	29.8	78.
Richmond, (county) including lowest class of misdemeanors.....	45.0	112.6
Charleston (district) for four years	63.48	48.

Prisons in each of the States named.	Convicts in 1840.				Proportion of white convicts to the whole white population.	Proportion of colored convicts to the whole colored population.		
	Whites.		Colored.					
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females				
Maine.....	63	1	4	0	1 to 7,819	1 to 338		
New Hampshire.....	77	0	1	0	1 to 3,688	1 to 534		
Massachusetts*	289	0	33	0	1 to 2,522	1 to 262		
Rhode Island.....	13	0	4	1	1 to 8,132	1 to 648		
Connecticut.....	122	3	40	4	1 to 3,414	1 to 185		
Vermont.....	84	0	2	1	1 to 3,466	1 to 243		
New York.....	1,123	35	319	32	1 to 2,056	1 to 142		
New Jersey.....	97	2	49	4	1 to 3,551	1 to 408		
Pennsylvania.....	376	19	157	27	1 to 4,243	1 to 260		
Maryland.....	180	6	118	27	1 to 1,708	1 to 1,058		
Virginia†.....	124	1	36	5	1 to 5,570	1 to 11,600		
Kentucky.....	149	1	11	1	1 to 3,930	1 to 15,797		
Tennessee.....	115	0	4	0	1 to 4,242	1 to 47,145		
Georgia.....	153	2	0	0	1 to 2,664	none.		
Louisiana.....	141	1	25	7	1 to 1,115	1 to 6,061		

TABLE CLXXXII.—*Ratio of Imprisonment.*

States.	Whites.	Free Colored.	Ratio of white to col'd as 1 to
Virginia—Ratio for 10 years ending 1850 of convicts in penitentiaries to the average population as 1 to.....	23,003	3,001	7.18
Massachusetts—in the same period.....	7,587	727	9.68
Do. year ending 30th September, 1852, according to the population of 1850.....	6,537	488	13.37
Maryland, according to the population of 1850.....	9,283	1,452	6.39
Pennsylvania, two penitentiaries, year ending 31st December, 1852.....	11,406	2,158	5.28
New York, three penitentiaries, year ending 1st December, 1851.....	5,304	723	8.86
<i>Ratio of Convicts remaining in Prison.</i>			7.71
Virginia penitentiary, 1st February 1853.....	5,813	625	9.30
Massachusetts do. 30th September, 1851.....	2,335	175	13.00
Maryland do. 30th November, 1852.....	2,584	500	5.16
Pennsylvania, two penitentiaries, 31st December, 1852.....	7,811	750	10.41
New York, three penitentiaries, 1st December, 1851.....	1,713	225	7.62
Average of the five States.....			7.49
New Jersey penitentiary, 1st January, 1850.....	3,554	453	7.84
Connecticut do. do. do.....	2,838	159	17.85
Indiana..... do. 30th September, 1849.....	8,427	719	11.72
{ Average.....			12.47
Average for eight States.....			9.11

* Female felons, of whom there are a large number, are not sent to the State prison of Massachusetts.
† In the tabular statement for 1840, made by the superintendent of the Penitentiary at Richmond, the precise numbers of the different conditions of convicts do not appear. The numbers set down are the just proportional average for forty-four years.

† The following is condensed from the several State reports:
The *Alabama* Penitentiary for 1850, embraced only four colored persons—total confined 129. *Ohio*—convicts in Penitentiary during 1853, 237; permanent number Nov., 1852, 508. *Pennsylvania*—prisoners from July 1836

to January 1853, in Western Penitentiary, 1387 whites and 261 colored; Eastern, 241 whites and 52 colored on the 1st January, 1853. House of Refuge, admitted since 1828, 3,238 whites and 329 colored; remaining 31st December, 1851, 198 whites and 124 colored. Owing to the crowded state of the colored department, the Board declined to receive any longer males of 14 years and over. *Rhode Island*, committed 1852, 307 whites and 10 colored to State prison. *Connecticut*—convicts in State prison, 31st March, 1853, 143 whites and 39 colored. *Massachusetts*—the report of the keeper of jails 1852, shows, whole number of prisoners in the State, 7,281, of which 273 colored, in *Boston* alone, 4,779 whites and 186 colored; in the House of Correction, *Boston*, 50 colored and 1,006 whites; of the whites 738 foreign; in the State, whole whites 3,028, whole colored 159, of which, foreigners 1,942. Out of a total of 9,353 criminal offences, for which persons were imprisoned, 3,941 were for intemperance, and 1,383 for debt. In 1852 the whole number of paupers supported or relieved in the State was 37,737, of whom 11,321 were foreigners; 19,337 were relieved in alms houses—the average in such houses being 5,010; total expense of paupers \$476,674. In *Boston* alone, 9,464 paupers, of whom 5,913 were foreign. Average in alms houses 1,295; 3,098 children under 14 supported at public expense. The average of 5 years, 1841 to 1845, shows 2,653 commitments to jail, 2,855 cases in police courts, 708 in city court, 428 convictions, 33 sent to State prison, and 637 to house of correction—40 per cent. in the house of correction were females, 8.63 per cent. were colored, 25 per cent. were citizens of Massachusetts, and 51.98 per cent. foreigners.

England and Wales.

Year.	Committals.			Convictions.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1840	21,975	5,219	27,197	19,937
1843	24,521	5,340	29,861	21,092
1849	22,415	5,401	27,816	21,001

Mr. Porter, in review of the above result finds nothing whatever, he says, to support the assertion so often hazarded, that vice and crime are fostered by bringing men together in large masses, while innocence is preserved by rural pursuits. For each million of inhabitants there were charged with offences in 20 more agricultural counties in 1841, 1,723, and in 20 less agricultural, 1,842. He adds—if we class together those who can neither read nor write, and those who have acquired only an imperfect acquaintance with those elementary branches of knowledge, in 13 years, out of a total of 335,429 persons committed, and whose degree of instruction was ascertained, the great proportion of 304,772, or more than 90 in 100, were uneducated, while only 1,333 persons had enjoyed the benefit of instruction beyond the elementary degree, and only 29,324 had mastered without advancing beyond the art of reading and writing.

In England and Wales in 1841, the commitments were 1 in every 573 persons, and in Scotland 1 in 738.

Ireland.

Year.	Committals.			Convictions.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1840	17,635	5,908	23,543	11,197
1843	15,250	4,676	20,126	8,620
1849	31,340	10,649	41,989	21,203

The total number of persons confined in the various State prisons in France on the 31st December, 1852, was 19,720 of which 15,873 were males and 3,847 females. The following interesting statistics are given in the official report for that year:

Description of Convicts.	Males	Fem's	Description of Convicts.	Males	Fem's
From rural districts.....	5,801	1,317	Condemned to hard labor for 5 to 10 years.....	488	
From towns.....	10,072	2,530	Do. do. do. 10 to 20 ".....	560	
Unmarried or widowed without children.....	10,225	1,942	Do. do. do. life.....	327	
Married, with children.....	3,887	846	Condemned to solitary confinement for 5 to 7 years.....	3,017	
Married, without children.....	1,125	354	Ditto, from 7 to 10 years.....	1,551	
Widowed, with children.....	549	423	Condemned to correctional imprisonment for 1 to 2 years.....	5,277	
Having recognised natural children.....	27	282	Ditto, for 2 to 3 years.....	2,962	
Ages—from 16 to 20.....	1,579	257	3 to 4 ".....	1,970	
20 to 30.....	5,610	1,434	4 to 5 ".....	1,738	
30 to 40.....	4,138	1,049	5 to 10 ".....	1,830	
40 to 50.....	2,670	666	Condemned after having before suffered punishment from hard labor.....	478	
50 to 60.....	1,286	327	Ditto, after solitary confinement.....	937	
60 and upwards.....	590	114	Ditto, after correctional imprisonment.....	4,656	
Catholics.....	15,165	3,774	Having before imprisonment an education superior to that of primary schools.....	523	36
Protestants.....	547	51	Ditto, knowing how to read and write.....	6,028	736
Israelites.....	118	12	Ditto, knowing how to read and not write.....	1,680	718
Mahometans.....	44	9	Ditto, entirely illiterate.....	7,642	2,367
Farm laborers and servants.....	3,635	629	After imprisonment, having learned to read.....	2,667	535
Artificers in wood, iron, &c.....	3,255	267	After do., having learned to read and write.....	4,654	579
Bakers, butchers, and provision venders.....	653	9	After do., having received primary instruction.....	1,219	178
Tailors, shoemakers, barbers, &c.....	1,265	677	Deaths by disease.....	1,005	227
Engaged in commerce.....	1,062	214	Total product of manual labor 1,497,340 francs; average daily labor per hand, (centimes).....	42	28
Engaged in transportation.....	2,259	580			
Innkeepers, boarding-house keepers, and city servants.....	606	697			
Liberal professions and of independent means.....	662	20			
Without any occupation.....	2,454	701			
Confined for offences against the person.....	3,331	1,181			
Do. do. do. property.....	12,356	2,662			
Do. political offences.....	204	4			